The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,006.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
——including postage..... „ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... „ 28 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... „ 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... „ 0 2½ As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship DACCA, 1,529 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 1st Aug., at noon.

	Aug.		Aug.
Leave BOMBAY	1	Leave Madras	14
„ Carwar	3	„ Coconada	16
„ Narrakel	4	„ Vizagapatam	17
„ Allepey	6	„ Bimlipatam	17
„ Tuticorin	7	„ Gopaulpore	18
„ Colombo	8	„ False Point	19
„ Galle	9	Arrive CALCUTTA	20
„ Negapatam	12		

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to the end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Cairoot and Cochin, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakel, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 28 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam Ship CASHMERE, 1,028 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Avers, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 22nd July, 1871, at noon.

	July.		Aug.
Leaves BOMBAY	22	Leave BUSSORAH	31
„ Kurrachee	26	„ Fao	11
„ Guadur	27	„ Bushire	14
„ Muscat	29	„ Lingo	17
„ Bunder Abbas	31	„ Bunder Abbas	18
	Aug.		
„ Lingo	1	„ Muscat	20
„ Bushire	4	„ Guadur	22
„ Fao	6	„ Kurrachee	26
Arrive BUSSORAH	7	Arrive BOMBAY	29

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cotter, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 29th July 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY
[on the 24th, on the 1st]
of each month.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	
„ Suez	36	22	8	Including Wines, Without Food.
„ Port Said	36	24	8	
„ Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
„ Messina	45	32	12	
„ Naples	47	33	13	
„ Leghorn	50	34	14	
„ Genoa	50	34	14	
„ Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay,

INDIA, on TUESDAY, 1st AUGUST, 1871.

ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 2nd July 1871.

LANCASTER'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON TRUSS for Flat Roofs and Small Bridges to carry 6 tons distributed. These Trusses can be placed 5 feet apart to carry an ordinary Roof of 120 lbs. to the square foot. For plans and particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for L.P.W.I.T.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

Having become the Proprietors of these Works, we are prepared to undertake the execution of all description of IRON WORKS, CASTINGS, &c.

Estimates will be given, on application to Ms. Ed. ROBSON, on the premises, or by letter to our Offices, in Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.

THE BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS,
NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

RICHARDSON and Co. have THIS DAY OPENED the ABOVE FOUNDRY and ENGINEERING WORKS, where they are prepared to execute Orders for Castings and General Iron Work.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

Bombay, 27th June 1871. RICHARDSON & Co.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 annas 6 pies per yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Friesle Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman Cement in Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Tin Grows.	Traversing Screw Jack
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Refitting of sizes.
Anchors, Skeins	Clear Cloth.
Rope Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Rivetting Demand.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Neat Oil, of various sorts	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Purforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" begs to inform the Public that he has been requested by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of posting Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, if prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which *Railway Stations* present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement, at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be les not on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Bombay "Gazette" Press, 1871.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 25th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. DECCAN, (3,128 tons, and 600 H.P.) Captain D. Reynoldson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 5 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE s.s. EMEU (1,538 tons, and 300 H.P.), will be despatched to CHINA on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, calling at Penang and Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to
GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. Company.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES OF THE PORT CANNING LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

Under instructions from Dadabhoy Rustomjee Banajee, Esq., Agent in Bombay for the Liquidators of the Port Canning Land Investment Reclamation and Dock Company, Limited, (in liquidation), the undersigned will, on SATURDAY next, the 29th instant, at 1 o'clock P.M., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, 500 Shares of the Port Canning Land Company, Limited, on the following conditions :—

1st—The shares will be sold in Lots of 5 each.

2nd—Bids will be taken for each share separately, and of not less than Rs. 5 at a time.

3rd—Purchasers will be required to deposit with the undersigned Rs. 5 per share immediately upon the Lots being knocked down.

4th—The balance of the purchase-money will have to be paid into the National Bank of India on or before the 10th day of August 1871, and on production of the Bank's and Agent's receipts for such payments and deposits, as also on execution of the deed of settlement, share certificates will be granted in the names of the purchasers.

5th—Persons failing to pay the balance of the purchase-money on the above date will forfeit their deposit money, and the shares purchased by them will be resold in such manner as the Liquidators may determine.

Bombay, 22nd July 1871. MENESSE & Co.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, Marine Street.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

(Known as the Mount Estate.)

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 P.M., on the premises, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, under instructions from the mortgagee, Bhimjee Purshotum, Esq., on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Luxmibace, widow of Waseodew Wittojee, sell by Public Auction the following very valuable landed property :—

All that piece of land or garden ground with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses thereon standing and being surrounded by a chunam wall, together with all the buildings, bungalows and out-houses thereto belonging, situate, lying, and being on the north side of the Mazagon Road, in the Sub-District of Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, and called and known by the name of Mount Estate, containing by admeasurement 69,000 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Public road leading from Mazagon to the Mount Estate, on the west by the garden and premises lately of Nusserwanjee Cowasjee, on the north by the public road called Mount Road, and on the south by ground formerly of Framjee Pestonjee. The bungalows are assessed under Nos. 8, 9, and 10, and the said premises were formerly and are now occupied by Ardaseer Merwanjee and other tenants.

This property, which is very well known, is worth the attention of capitalists, as the ground is being used for cultivating, and the bungalows yield a handsome rent even at the present depressed state. Messrs. Crawford & Co. therefore recommend this property to those who wish to invest their money for a good income. For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

NOTICE.

To be Sold by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, subject to the sanction of the Bench of Justices, a small piece of ground at junction of Meadow Street and Forbes Street, measuring 96 69 square-yards.

Particulars to be obtained at the Office of the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd July 1871.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, T. Cloths, Madapollams, &c., &c.

3 Bales Grey Madapollams, 50 inches 24 yards.

On account and risk of Ramjee Waljee—

4 Cases White Mulls, 39 inches 20 yards (fine).

(The property of a Gentleman leaving the country.)

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, some neat and modern Household Furniture, Plate, Glass and Porcelainware, such as rich star Cut Glassware, handsome Dinner, Breakfast and Dessert Services, best Plateware, such as Dish Covers, Cruet Stands with 6 and 7 bottles, Table and Chamber Candlesticks with shades, richly Carved Blackwood Circular Tables, Chiffoniers, Teapoys, Conversation and Reading Chairs, Lounging Couches, Camp Cots with beds, Drawing, Dining-room and Easy Chairs, Whatnots, Hatstands, Centre Ottoman, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, &c., &c.

AT 1 P.M.

A pair of handsome Grey Arab Galloways, go in single and double harness and in Saddle, both good Lady's Riding Horses.

A handsome Van with Horse and Harness complete.

A Shigram with Horse and Harness.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Englished four-passengered Open-carriage by Dolbear, a pair of ditto double-seated Brougham by Lewis of Salisbury, a pair of handsome Fast-trotting Bay Arab Carriage Horses, a powerful Bay Arab Brougham ditto, Sets of best English Plated mounted Single and Double Harness, Plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of A. L. Estill, Esq., proceeding to England, the same consisting of Rich Cut Glassware, handsome Dinner and Breakfast and Dessert Services, best Plateware, such as a set of Dish Covers containing 4 Hotwater Curry Dishes, Cruet, Egg and Toast Frames, Ice Pitcher, Bread Basket, Table, Lamp and Chamber Candlesticks, best Cutlery, &c.; richly carved seasoned Blackwood furniture, such a set of Dining Table in 3 pieces for 14 persons, Sideboard, Dumb Waiter, Chiffonier, Dining Room Chairs, richly open carved Circular, Pier, Card and Oblong Tables, Easy Rocking and Drawing Room Chairs, a handsome centre Ottoman, consists of 2 Sofas and 2 Easy Chairs, Ornament Stands, Lady's handsome writing and work Tables, handsome Brussels Carpet, Tucker's Plated 3 light and Bronze Single light Hanging Argand Lamps, first-rate Chromolithographs and Water Colour paintings in Gilt Frames, handsome Iron painted four-post Bedstead, Reclining Sofas, handsomely carved Dressing and Washing Tables, Clothes and Gown Presses, Wardrobe, Chest of Drawers, Dispense articles, Cooking Utensils, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A first-class English-built Open-carriage by Dolbear, with a pair of handsome fast-trotting Bay Arab Carriage Horses, and a set of plated mounted double Harness

A ditto ditto Circular Glass fronted light double-seated Brougham, by Lewis, with a powerful Bay Arab Horse, and a set of plated mounted Harness, Hunting Saddles, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property will be on view from this evening.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and richly open-carved Blackwood Household Furniture, best Plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a first-rate self-acting Organ, a large collection of Orchids, Ferns, Caladimas, and other choice Plants, &c., &c., at Cumballa Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, &c., the property of a gentleman changing h s residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

An excellent Pianoforte in perfect good order.

Bombay, 22nd July 1871. BENNETT & Co.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

THE MAIL ROUTE via BRINDISI TO ENGLAND and the CONTINENT of EUROPE, in connection at Brindisi with the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

Sea Passage between Brindisi and Alexandria, 75 hours, contract time.

Fares :—Brindisi to London, First Class.....£13 5s. 6d.
„ „ „ Second Class.....£9 12s. 1d.

On arrival of the Weekly Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway, en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Verona, the Brenner Pass, Munich, Aschaffenburg, Mayence, Cologne, Brussels, Ostend, or Calais and Dover.

The Great East India Hotel at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.

The South Italian Railway Company's Agents in London—LEBEAU & Co., 6, Billiter Street, E.C.

LEA and PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Declared by Connoisseurs
to be
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK for LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c. &c. and by Grocers, and Oilmen, universally.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY (Limited).—The FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this COMPANY will be held at our Office, No. 23, Apollo Street, on THURSDAY, the 3rd August 1871, at 1 P.M., to transact the following business, viz. —

I. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to 30th June 1871.
II. To declare a Dividend for the last half-year.

By order of the Board of Directors,
TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st July 1871.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 29th JULY to 3rd AUGUST 1871 (both days inclusive).

THE MERCHANTS' MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Companies' Acts 1862 and 1867.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
Profits divided on the Mutual Principle between the Insurers and the Shareholders.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents in Bombay, and are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on Cargo, Specie, &c., by Steam and Sailing Vessels to the United Kingdom, the Continent, and Indian Ports.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st July 1871.

BRITON, MEDICAL, and GENERAL LIFE and BRITANNIA FIRE ASSOCIATIONS.

Chief Office :
429, STRAND, LONDON.
Scottish Branch.
13, QUEEN STREET, EDINBURGH.

Life Trustees.

General Sir JOHN EDWARD DUPUIS, K.C.B.
Sir James Duke, Bart., Alderman. | Sir William Fergusson, Bart., F.R.S.
R. Partridge, Esq., F.R.S. | Francis Webb, Esq.
W. Tyler Smith, M.D. | Millis Coventry, Esq.

Premium income, 1869 ..... £241,600
Funds in hand 682,324
Share capital 200,000
Policies indisputable, and payable during lifetime.

Fire Trustees.

Lieut.-General Sir GEORGE BELL, K.C.B.
Sir James Duke, Bart.
Sir William Tyrone Power, K.C.B.

Capital £500,000
Paid up 50,000

Manager and Secretary—JOHN MESSENT, F.S.A.

We are now prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES against FIRE on favourable terms.

KILLICK, NIXON, & Co., Agents.

21st July 1871.

THE LOVER'S LAMP,

Is portable, safe, and cleanly ; requires no dressing or trimming ; can be lighted readily ; will burn without attention for eighteen hours ; and is the cheapest and best Night Light in the world.

With box of Wicks, Cash Rs. 4-8 ; Credit Rs. 5.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TOBACCOS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
BIRD'S-EYE, WILLS'	½ lb. tin or box	1 0	1 2
Do. Do.	Do.	1 4	1 2
CUT CAVENDISH, WILLS'	½ lb. tin or box	1 0	1 2
LATAKIA, WILLS'	Do.	1 0	1 2
SMOKING MIXTURE, WILLS'	Do.	1 0	1 2
REA'. TURKEY, for Cigarettes, 6 oz. tin		2 0	2 4
VIRGINIAN CAVENDISH, Fine-cut, per lb		1 4	1 8
VIRGINIAN CURLED HALF HONEY DEW, a splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly advertised under this name, per lb.		3 0	3 8

TREACHER & Co. (Limited d).

MICROSCOPES.

AND SUNDRY OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

	Cash.	Credit
BECK AND BECK'S BINOCULAR "Popular" Microscope, complete, in Mahogany case...Rs. 205	0	225 0
BECK AND BECK'S "Educational" Microscope, complete in Mahogany case	135 0	150 0
BECK AND BECK'S "Universal" Microscope, complete, in Mahogany case	72 0	80 0
THE CONDINGTON LENS, consisting of high magnifying powers, very useful for Opaque objects, as minerals, &c. ; mounted in German silver, each	3 8	4 0
MAGNIFYING LENSES, tripled folding, convenient for the pocket, and suitable for the examination of botanical, geological, and other small objects (combination of the lenses affords very considerable power) ; mounted in horn, each	2 8	3 0
WATCHMAKERS' EYE GLASSES, mounted in horn, each	2 4	2 8
MAGNIFYING, or READING, GLASSES, for the examination of Photographs, Maps, &c., or for the assistance of weak or aged sight in reading ; mounted in German Silver frame with ebony handle of 2 inches diameter, each	2 4	2 8
Do. do. of 2½ inch diameter	3 0	3 8
Do. do. „ 3 inch diameter	4 8	5 0
Do. do. „ 4 inch diameter	6 4	7 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited), IMPORTERS OF SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

Lothaw, by Bret Harte	Rs.	0 8
Battle of Dorking		0 8
Trollope's Vicar of Bullhampton, cheap edition ...		3 12
Norton's Old Sir Dougias, cheap edition ...		1 8
Whymper's Scrambles among the Alps, 1860-69 ...		13 4
Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine, Jan to June 1871 ...		3 12
Stowe's Pink and White Tyranny		2 4
Tytler's Heroines in Obscurity		3 4
Rogers' A Century of Scottish Life		3 4
Richardson's Englishman's house		4 12
Burgh on the Constitution of Steam		15 12
Woodward's National Architect		37 8
Weightman on the Law of Marriage		5 12
Mantz's Village Communities		5 12
Marco Polo's Travels, edited by Col. Yule, C B ...		26 4
Pole's Theory of Modern Scientific Whist		1 8
The Complete Tipster of the "Times"		0 12
Roland Yorke, by Mrs H Wood		3 12
Lays of Ind, Second Edition		2 0
Prescott's Light Science for Leisure Hor s		4 12
Sterne's Works, New Edition		2 4
The New Bible Commentary, called the Speaker's Commentary, by Divines appointed by sanction of a Committee of Bishops, Vol. 1		18 12
Disraeli's Alroy, New Edition		3 12
Guesses at Truth, New Edition		3 12
Max Müller's Science of Language, 2 vols., New Edition...		10 0
Tredgold's Carpentry, New Edition, by Hurst ...		11 4
Napoleon III., from Caricatures of the past 20 years ...		4 12
Robinson's Fall of Mets		11 4
Waring's Therapeutics, New Edition		7 12
Horner's Uncle Lobp		1 8
Molesworth's Engineering Formulæ, New Edition ...		3 12
Eden's Nile without a Dragoman		4 12
More Happy Thoughts, by F. C. Burnand		1 8
Davidson's Concise Precedent in Conveyancing, 8th Edition, 1871		10 0
Beale's Origin of Lowest Organisms		3 0
The Cousin from India, by G. M. Craik		2 8
Wilson's (Prof. H. H.) Select Specimens from the Theatre of the Hindus, 2 Vols.		15 0
Tennyson's The Window, Music by Sullivan		13 4
Spence's Lectures on Surgery, 3 Vols.		26 4
Adam's Beautiful Butterflies, Colored Plates		2 4
Beale's Life Theories and Religious Thoughts		3 8
Farrar's Hulsean Lectures, 1871—Witness of History to Christ		3 4
West's Nervous Disorders of Children		3 4
Churchill's Diseases of Children		7 12
Stonehenge's Rural Sports, new edition		11 4
Bentham's Theory of Legislation...		4 12
Lawrence's Lectures on Surgery		3 4
Mutiny Act, 1871		2 8
Max Muller's Science of Language, 2 vols		10 0
Cunningham's Ancient Geography of India. Vol. 1 ...		17 8
Annual Register, 1871		11 4
Squire's Companion to the Pharmacopœia. New Edition...		7 12
Clive's Hundred Adventures		9 8
The Secret Out—White Magic		3 0
Elphinstone's Practice of Conveyancing		6 12
Wood's Class Book of Ornithology (colored plates)... ...		3 4
Crooke's Chemical Analysis		7 12
Taylor's Students' Manual of Indian History		4 12
Alison's History of War of 1870		3 4
Elliott's Experiences of a Planter in the Jungles of Mysore. 2 vols.		15 0
Wilson's Vishnu Purana. Vol. 5		8 0
Help's Life of Hernando Cortes. 2 vols...		15 0
Carlyle's Frederick the Great (Library edn.) Vols. 7 & 8...		11 8
Cecil's Household Guide. Vol. 3		3 12
The Practitioner. Vol 5		6 12
The Little Messenger Birds ; a Child's Book		2 4
Armour's Iron and Heat, Beams, Pillars, and Iron Smelting		2 4
Dutton's Streets and Lanes of a Great City		2 4
Temples, Tombs, and Mausoleums of Greece		4 12
Kerr's The English Gentleman's House ; new edition ...		15 0
Work done under the Red Cross ; Notes of an Ambulance Surgeon		4 12
Rouse's Practical Man ; new edition, 2 vols.		6 12
Burke's Landed Gentry. 2 vols...		40 0
Clark and Sabine's Nautical Tables and Formulæ ...		7 12
Goubard's Pellow Lace Book		2 14
Father Hyacinthe's Orations		1 0
Lessing's German Classics—Schiller's William Tell ...		2 4
Elliott's History of India. Vol. 3		15 0
St. Paul's Magazine, Vol. 7		4 12
Capt. Bingham's Journal of the Siege of Paris		3 12
Elwin's Pope. Vols. 1, 3, 6, 7, each		6 12
Treatise on Ammunition. Vol. 2, part 2		1 8
Dobell's Report on the Progress of Medicine		11 4
Bulwer Lytton's King Arthur. Morocco...		10 0
Arnold's Friendship's Garland		3 0
E. H. Stevenson's Two Brothers, and other Poems... ...		3 12
Morris's Earthly Paradise. Vols. 3 and 4, each		7 8
Wyld's Map of Alsace and Lorraine		3 4
Forsyth's Novelists and Writers of the 18th Century ...		6 12
Virgil's Works, translated. (Globe edition)		2 4
Gouffe's Royal Book of Preserves		5 12
Froude's History of England. New edition, 12 vols. ...		45 0
Grote's Greece, New edition, 12 vols.		45 0
Transactions of Social Science Association, 1870		7 8
Tytler's Noblesse Oblige		3 12
Do. Jasmine Leigh		3 0
My Schoolboy Friends ; or Whitminster School... ...		3 4
Instructive Picture Book—Quadrupeds, colored... ...		4 12
Ditto ditto Birds ditto		4 12
Ditto ditto Animal and Vegetable Life		4 12
Once a Week, New Vol...		3 12
Student and Intellectual Observer. Vol. 5		9 8
Urbelan's History of Roman Law		17 8
Howe's Poems, cheap edn. Edited by Rosetti		2 4
Smith's Fauna and Flora of Matheran		2 2
Hunter's Suit in equity		3 12
Tinsley's Magazine, Vol 7		6 0
Martin's Microscopic Objects figured and described ...		8 12
Central Provinces Gazetteer		12 8
Rodwell's Dictionary of Science...		11 4
Lockhart's Spanish Ballads. New edn, morocco... ...		12 8
London Society. Vol—July to December, 1870		6 12
Chamber Dramas for Children. By Mrs G MacDonald ...		12 8
Tenniel's Cartoons from Punch. Second Series... ...		13 4
Offical Treatise on Ammunition for Rifled Ordnance ...		3 12
Country House Charades for Actiog. Illustrated		3 12
Stephen Scudamore ; a tale for boys		3 4
Jordan's Treatment of Surgical Inflammations		4 12
Myers on disease of the Heart among Soldiers		2 8
Percy's Metallurgy of Lead, including Desilverisation and Cupellation		18 12
Popular Science Review. Vol 9		7 8
The Scots Worthies. By John Howie		4 12
Occasional Papers. By author of "Harvest of a quiet Eye"		4 8

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, Limited.—Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000, divided into 20,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each. First issue 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each=Rs. 50,00,000 paid up. Reserved issue 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, on which Rs. 100 per share have been paid up.

Directors.

A. J. Macdonald, Esq., (of Sir Charles Forbes & Co.)	Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.
Captain G. F. Henry.	Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Esq.
R. Valentine Reid, Esq., (of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co.)	Kessowjee Naik, Esq.
	E. D. Sassoon, Esq.

SEVENTH REPORT.

The Directors beg to submit to the Proprietors the audited Accounts for the half year ended 30th June last.

During the period under review money has been

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MODERATE inquiry for Mofussil shares at rates quoted. Spinning and other shares remained firm. Demand for 4 per cent. Government Paper at better rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
10,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	100 par
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	640
10,000	500	250	5 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	190
15,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,400
10,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	270
40,000	275	all	10 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
80,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
31,998	25	12½	nil	National Bank of India	101
10,000	75	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.6	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	240 x d.
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£20	13.10.7	do.	Do.	150
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	19.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs 20	Colaba Land Co	1,680
6,000	150	all	...	Freze Land & Pier Co. Ld	142
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	930
4,000	2,000	1,450	Nil	Fort Canning	380

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,550
500	2,500	all	200	Alliance Spinning	2,265
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	960
900	1,000	all	45*	Bombay United	970
1000	450	150	...	Bronch Mills	289
750	2,000	all	...	Dharamsey Spinning	2,675
750	2,000	all	75 p.c.	Great Eastern	2,175
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.c.	Muncekji Petit's	1,075
800	2,500	all	350 p.c.	Oriental	2,665
600	2,500	2,400	...	Royal	2,275

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

100	5,000	2,850	225 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,200
900	2,000	1,400	25 p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	990
250	5,000	450	Nil	Alexandra Press Co	455
150	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co	7,750
300	2,000	...	12.265 do.	Bombay Press Co	2,450
200	500	all	66 do.	Do. New	600
500	1,875	all	Nil.	Colaba Press Co	6,500
250	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	3,900
150	3,500	all	300	Fort Press Co	10,550
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	2,000
400	2,000	1,000	25 do.	Hydraulic Press Co	2,625
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	1,175
300	5,000	2,000	100 p.c.	Kurrachee Press Co	1,150
2,000	400	350	30 do.	Mofus. Press & G. Co	605
120	2,500	all	350	Prince of Wales Press	2,600
225	2,000	1,00	Nil.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000
100	2,000	all	Nil.	Vinayelly Press Co	1,000
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	810
...	2,500	1,500	75 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	880
50,000	50	all	15 p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
1,000	50	all	5 p.c.	Mechanics Dyeing Co	36
300	2,000	300	21 p.c.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
2,000	500	all	40 p.c.	Treasher & Co	400
3,000	250	all	6 p.c.	Vegas Patent Slip Co	87

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	85	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	20
95	19	...	Do. China	1
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
...	...	...	East India Bank	1
200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
200	70	May '	Royal Bank	2

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

—	5,200	2,375	Nov. '66 Back Bay Co. 32

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10⅛d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11¼d.
Do. Credits	6 do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Do Documents	6 do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	100 Par
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100
China	60 Do. do.	226

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-11
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-12
Carolas	,,	220
Mexican Dollars	,,	203
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	111
Bar Silver	,,	13-6
Gold Leaf	,,	17-2
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	17-2
Australian Gold	,,	

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113½
Five per cent	106
Four per cent	99½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	103½
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan Bonds Rate	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	115
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2f. 50c.) of 1871	93¼ to 93½

CALCUTTA.—17TH JULY, 1871.

THE following transactions were reported to-day:—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents, at Rs. 99-2, or 0-14 discount.

5 per cents, of 1866-67 at Rs. 109-12.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 21.

Simpson, Quartermaster, 79th Highlanders, on leave, from Kamptee.

Spottiswood, Colonel, 24th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Secunderabad.

Walker, Ensign, 9th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.

Moore, Captain, Acting Paymaster, on duty, from Panwell.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 21.

Jacob, Captain, 19th Highlanders, on leave, to Poona.

Walker, Ensign, 9th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Poona.

Fox, Lieutenant, 49th Regiment, on leave, to Poona.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 7th July 1871.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion, subject to approval by Her Majesty:—

11th Hussars—Cornet Lincoln Godfrey Mundy to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Lillingston, admitted a probationer for the Staff Corps. Dated 10th May 1871.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Bengal Sappers and Miners—Captain P Murray, Royal Engineers, 2nd in Command and Adjutant, to officiate as Commandant, during the absence, on furlough, of Lieutenant-Colonel Maunsell. Dated 3rd July 1871.

Lieutenant W. North, Royal Engineers, doing duty with the corps, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Adjutant, vice Murray. Dated 3rd July 1871.

2nd Goorkha Regiment—Lieutenant W. Hill, 1st Wing Subaltern 19th Native Infantry, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern; vice Cox, appointed Officiating Quartermaster. Dated 3rd July 1871.

19th Native Infantry—Ensign H. A. Sawyer, 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, 29th Native Infantry, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Hill, transferred to the 2nd Goorkhas, Dated 3rd July 1871.

21st Native Infantry—Lieutenant-Colonel J. Hudson, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant, during the absence, on furlough, of Lieutenant-Colonel Thelwall. Dated 3rd July 1871.

Captain J. M. Stewart, attached to the regiment, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Hudson. Dated 3rd July 1871.

24th Native Infantry—Ensign J. J. Money-Simons, 41st Regiment, 1st Wing Subaltern, on probation, 25th Native Infantry, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Trotter, vacated on obtaining furlough. Dated 3rd July 1871.

30th Native Infantry—Ensign A. J. F. Reid, 109th Regiment, appointed 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, 42nd Native Infantry, G. O. C. dated 16th May 1871, page 242, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Mercer, transferred to the 4th Goorkhas. Dated 3rd July 1871.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officer having been removed to the battalion of his regiment specified:—

12th Foot—Ensign A. E. Dalzell, 2nd Battalion.

With the sanction of Government, the undermentioned Medical Subordinates are directed to proceed at once and join the Medical College, Calcutta, under the provisions of G. O. No. 212 of 1868:—

Passed Hospital Apprentice W. C. Hewitt.
" " " C. D. Mitchell.
" " " T. McCaffery.

Hospital Apprentice G. Darcy.

The undermentioned Medical Subordinates are dismissed the service, with effect from the 4th April 1871:—

Hospital Apprentice J. Farrel.
" " D. J. Hagerty.
" " R. McCormick.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery—Lieutenant J. W. Bernard, E. Battery D. Brigade, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Surgeon J. Ogilvy, M.D., F. Brigade, to Mussoorie, from the 1st July to the 31st August, on private affairs.

Royal Artillery—Colonel C. Douglas, 19th Brigade, to Calcutta, for one month, on expiration of present duty at Bankipore, on private affairs.

Brevet Colonel J. Young 25th Brigade, to remain at Simla, from the 30th June to the 15th October, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

2nd Captain C. E. Nairne, B Battery 19th Brigade, to remain at Cashmere, from the 15th August to the 15th October, on private affairs, in extension.

Lieutenant F. Howard, B battery 19th Brigade, to Simla, from the 14th June to the 14th October, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant E. F. Law, B Battery 16th Brigade, to England, from date of availing himself, until 1st January 1872, on private affairs.

Lieutenant C. H. H. Mayne, E Battery 23rd Brigade, to remain at Nynee Tal, from the 21st July to the 15th October, on private affairs, in extension.

26th Foot—Ensign P. J. Hughes, to Calcutta, from the 25th June to the 15th October, to study the native languages.

57th Foot—Captain J. Ennis, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

39th Foot—Surgeon J. H. Ross, M.B., to remain in Cashmere, from the 21st August to the 21st September, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted in G. O. C. C. 9th March, p. 120.

55th Foot—Captain A. H. Kay, from the 2nd to the 9th March, in extension of privilege leave.

Captain A. H. Kay, to Mussoorie, from the 12th to the 30th June, on private affairs.

85th Foot.—Assistant Surgeon C. F. Richards, M.B., to Simla, from the 30th June to the 30th July, on private affairs.

109th Foot—Captain St. J. E. Danbeny, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Ensign L. M. Boileau, from the 15th July to the 15th October, to Calcutta, to study the native languages.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, July 18.)

Mr. J. Broughton, Government Quinologist, forty-five days' privilege leave, from 1st August.

The Reverend C. R. Drury, M.A., Chaplain of St. Thomas' Mount, for fifteen months, to proceed to Europe on furlough.

Mr. W. M. Montserratt, Assistant Engineer of the first grade, three months' privilege leave.

Mr. G. W. Lewis, Supervisor of the first grade, leave on medical certificate for six months, in extension of that granted in the *Gazette* of the 10th January 1871.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. George Thornhill, to act as Second Member of the Board of Revenue during the absence of the Hon. W. Robinson, C.S.I., on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. David Fremantle Carmichael, to act as Third Member of the Board of Revenue during the employment of Mr. G. Thornhill as Second Member of the Board, or until further orders.

Mr. J. H. Garstin, Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, will be considered as having acted in that appointment on the 24th and 25th May 1871.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. T. Gough, Half-Pay List, Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on furlough (medical certificate) for six months.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Surgeon J. P. Nash, M.D., Indian Medical Department, (on furlough) medical certificate, for 20 months.

Sub-Conductor Frederick John White, attached to the Clothing Department, is promoted to the rank of Conductor.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz:—

Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Campbell, 6 months.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. Orr, 4 months.
Major C. H. Ricketts, 3 months.
Majors J. V. Morris, J. M. Grant, and Captain T. M. McDonell, 6 months.
Captains H. G. Symons and H. G. Woods, 6 months.
Captain W. B. Swinton, 4 months.
Captain P. Burgess, 6 months.
Lieutenant T. S. Magan, 6 months.
Surgeon J. A. Cox, 3 months.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have been permitted to retire from the Service from the date specified, viz.:—

Major F. T. Miller, from 1st April 1871.
Surgeon G. H. Alexander, from 1st June 1871.
Conductor D. Riordan, from 23rd September 1879.
Surgeon-Major J. B. Stevens having attained the age of 55 was called on to retire or produce the prescribed certificate for continued service. He attended before the Medical Board who were unable to grant the certificate, and Surgeon-Major Stevens was consequently placed on the Retired List on the rate of pension next above that to which his service entitled him. His vacancy has effect from the 27th April 1871.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, July 19.)

Mr. Richard Stephen Whiteway, Assistant Magistrate of Azimgurh, to be Superintendent of the Jail at that station, and, under section 7, of the Prisons Act (XXVI. of 1870), to be invested with all the powers of such officers under the Act, with effect from the 14th March last.

Mr. Richard Foster, Inspector of Police, Budaon, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Budaon, during the absence on leave of Major Alexander Frederic Cosby, or until further orders.

Captain Thomas Dennehy, officiating Deputy Inspector-General of Police, to officiate as Assistant Inspector General, Government Railway Police, North-Western Provinces, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Captain Dalmahoy.

Captain Hervey Morris Stanley Clarke, to officiate as Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, North-Western Provinces, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his duties as Assistant Inspector General, Railway Police, Upper Division, by Captain Patrick Carfrae Dalmahoy.

Mr. Charles Kaywett, officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Agra, officiated as District Superintendent of Police, Shahjehanpore, during the absence on special duty of Lieutenant Thomas Jones Ryves.

Mr. John James Foot Lumsden, officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Kirwee, to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Furruckabad.

The following officers are confirmed in their appointments, with effect from the 26th May, 1871:—

Mr. J. C. Macdonald, officiating Superintendent, Terai.

Mr. Frederick Kilvert, officiating Assistant Superintendent.

Mr. Richard Quin, officiating extra Assistant Commissioner, Kumaon.

Mr. Charles Alexander Battenburgh, extra Assistant Commissioner of Jalaun, with the full powers of a Magistrate as described in section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861 (the Code of Criminal Procedure.)

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—21ST JULY.

London	Cotton / Cases / Seeds	No ship loading.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton / Wooden Ships / Myrabolns & Coir bdls / Seeds / Cotton / Coffee	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. / £2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. / £1 5s. 0d. / £2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d. / £2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
Havre		
Overland	Steamers	£2 15s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		No steamer.
China	Steamer Cotton / Opium / Sailing ships	Rs. 9 to 10 per bale. / Rs. 785 to 30 per chest / Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per on
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
21	Bushire Merchant	Nacoda	Zanzibar, July 8.
	Whiteadder	Harris	London, May 1.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Landsborough	Thomas	Ganjam.

The steamer Emeu, to China, &c., began to load yesterday.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

July			
18	China (s)	Perrins	Suez, June 25.
	Basumaris Castle	Madron	Cardiff, April 6.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

July		
18	Satara (s)	Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

July		
17	Penang (s)	Calcutta.

Passengers arrived per s s Satara—From Calcutta to Madras—Captain C J Jennings, Mr A D Lacombe, Mr W B Peters and 25 emigrants, Head Constable Cook, Mr T Lamb, 25 natives and 3 children.

DAILY IMPORTS.—21ST JULY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

William Prowse, 24 packages earthenware, J Ramtoola; 2 cases paper, Peel, Cassels & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Haddington, 2 packages hardware, A H A Khan; 2 cases toys, H E Hoosain.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Europe (s), 200 cases brandy, H Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—21ST JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Erminta, 133 bundles hemp, D Premjee; 250 bundles galls, J Madowjee.

Stornoway, 3 bales cotton, S Mooljee; 150 bags linseed, J Jamjee.

Apis (s), 705 bags wet dates, D Merwanjee & Co.

Indus (s), 1 bale cotton, J Peerbhoy; 50 bales wool, N Runchorlass; 44 bales cotton, M Jeware; 13 bales cotton, R Habibbhoy; 300 bales cotton, S Mooljee; 17 bundles wool, P M Dama.

Indus (s), 50 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart & Co; 22 bales cotton, G Bulley.

Princess Alexandra, 50 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart & Co.

Flying Venus, 150 bales cotton, C Dhunjeebhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Whittington, 987 bundles galls, S S Mahomed; 8 casks fish oil, H Munjee; 200 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co.

Ocean (s), 187 pieces elephant teeth, S Futtaybhoy; 284 pieces elephant teeth, B Vullybhoy; 1 case shawls, R S Southerun & Co.

Indus (s), 2 bales goat skins, P M Dama; 38 cases dry ginger, N Moolchund.

POSTAL NOTICES

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date		Mail closes.		Letter packet
United Kingdom	July 25	...	2 P.M.	...	3 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 29	...	11 A.M.	...	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 22	...	11 A.M.	...	
China	Aug. 2	...	9 A.M.	...	10 A.M.
Australia	,, 2	...	9 A.M.	...	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	July 25	...	2 P.M.	...	3 P.M.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of the B.I.S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf during the year 1870:—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE					
Saturday	...	July	... 29	Monday	... October ... 6
Do	...	August	... 12	Do	... do ... 23
Do	...	do	... 26	Do	... November... 6
Do	...	September	... 9	Do	... do ... 20
Monday	...	do	... 25	Do	... December... 4
				Do	... do ... 18

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE					
Saturday	...	July	... 22	Monday	... October ... 16
Do	...	August	... 5	Do	... do ... 30
Do	...	do	... 19	Do	... November... 13
Do	...	September	... 2	Do	... do ... 27
Do	...	do	... 16	Do	... December ... 11
Monday	...	October	...	Do	... do ... 25

Registered and Ordinary Letters, as well as Books and Sample Packets, and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. on the day of departure of steamer, as above shown.

DIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL, BYCULLA.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

Rev. F. L. Sharpin, Rev. W. H. Harpur. | F. Rowland, Esq. R. C. Smith, Esq.

Head Master—Mr. J. A. Sworn sbourne, (Late 2nd Master Albert College, Framlingham).

Head Mistress—Miss Watling.

The above Church of England School, which teaches up to the University Standard for Matriculation, is now carried on in the large upper-storied Bungalow formerly known as the Victoria Hotel, overlooking the Government Gardens.

Fees—Varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per month according to age and requirements.

A Bullock Gharry is provided for the conveyance of Children to and from the School, during the Monsoon, at a small extra charge.

Boarders, for whom there is excellent accommodation, are received by the Head Master.

F. L. SHARPIN, M.A.,
Chaplain of Byculla and Hon. Superintendent.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Bisy and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MARRIAGE.

HOME—WALLACE—July 17th, at the Black Town Church, by the Rev F G Lys, M.A., Mr George Boyton Home, to Isabella Jane, daughter of Mr John Rennie Wallace, of Peterhead, Aberdeen.

DEATH.

BOULTON—July 13th, at Clifton Barracks, Murree, Joseph Henry Blake, only child of Assistant surgeon Boulton, Royal Artillery, aged 11 months.

NOTICE.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1871.

QUEEN VICTORIA has shown that the Sovereign is still a powerful estate of the realm of England. With a courage and soundness of judgment that will go far to make Royalty once more popular with the English people, Her Majesty has dared to set aside the Constitutional fiction that she must have no opinion of her own in politics, and has communicated to both Houses of Parliament her consent to the abolition of purchase in the army. The *Times* may maunder about the "violent wrench" the Ministry has given to the Constitution by permitting the interference of the Queen to upset the decision of the House of Lords; but, if the Constitution was bound up with the maintenance of the independence of the House of Lords, it must have been wrenched off its hinges long ago. If a precedent is desired for the action taken by the Queen, look at the conduct of King William IV. in writing to the Conservative Peers in 1832 to abstain from going down to vote against the Reform Bill, so as to relieve him from the painful necessity of consenting, at the dictation of the Liberal Government, to the creation of a sufficient number of new peers to pass the bill. The Lords yielded their independence for ever, when, in obedience to this threat, they let the Reform Bill become law; and, as the ultimate issue of all questions in dispute between the two Houses is certain, the Queen cannot be to blame for preventing a collision which might end in the utter destruction of the weaker vessel. Besides, there is a special reason why the Queen should interfere in any matter relating to the army. Hitherto, the prerogative of the Crown in military matters has been most jealously guarded from encroachments by the Commons; the Sovereign has claimed and exercised absolute control over appointments and promotions in the army; and it has been the special boast of the English officer that he served his Queen first of all, and his country only in the second degree. There cannot be a doubt that many a staunch Conservative peer voted against the second reading of the Ministerial Bill in the belief that he was helping to preserve for his Sovereign a prerogative dearly prized by Her Majesty; and the Queen has done well for herself and the nation by frankly coming forward to dissipate this delusion. This bold and wise act of the Sovereign proves that Queen Victoria understands the folly, in these days, of attempting to make a throne secure by guarding it with the swords of a privileged class, and that the institution of monarchy can only endure in England if it be "broad-based upon the people's will." Her Majesty has shown that she still has faith in the loyal affection of all her subjects; and, depend upon it, this generous confidence will not be repaid with ingratitude by the English nation.

THE extraordinary success of such publications as "Ginx's Baby," "The Fight at Dame Europa's School," and "The Battle of Dorking," has set every one writing in parables. One great advantage—to the authors—of this kind of literature is, that, if only it be written with vigour and spirit, its political teachings escape detailed and serious criticism. A fictitious story is judged merely as a work of art; and thousands of readers, yielding to the seductive graces of a lively style and a well-contrived plot, are touched by a moral which they would indignantly reject or listlessly overlook if it were put before them in any less attractive form. The contagion of this new fashion in literature has now caught the English advocates of the rights of Indian princes, for we presume that the clever *brochure*, "Raja Ramnoddy's Appeal," of which a copy reached us by last mail, may be attributed to the pen of Mr. I. T. Pritchard, the agent in England of the dethroned Nawab of Tonk. We shall not spoil our readers' enjoyment of the humorous points in an amusing caricature of the dealings of the English Government with native princes by attempting to find fault with the allowable extravagances of what may be described as a political novel condensed into a pamphlet. The story of the Nawab of Tonk's deposition affords, we confess, a tempting theme for the satirist. We have only read the account of it given in the papers recently laid before Parliament; but these certainly convey the impression that the Nawab has been hardly dealt with. About four years ago this prince invited to his capital the chief of a tributary Hiadoo State in Rajpootana to arrange some little differences that had arisen between lord and vassal. The chief's uncle, who had the management of public affairs, accepted the invitation. A day or two after reaching Tonk this Thakoor went with some armed followers to pay a visit to the Nawab's Prime Minister; and, either by accident or design, a free fight ensued, in the course of which the Thakoor and most of his men were killed. Captain Bruce, Political Agent of Harowtie, made an inquiry into the circumstances of this untoward affair on the spot, and came to the conclusion that both the Nawab and his Minister ought to be "acquitted of any predetermination to sacrifice the lives of the Thakoor and his party," the line of defence taken by the Nawab being that the Thakoor fancied himself slighted because the Minister, who was ill, refused to see him, and that a dispute at the gateway, beginning with words, ended in blows. Colonel Eden, however, the Political Agent in Rajpootana, analyzing the evidence at a distance, came to an opposite conclusion; and the Government of India, acting on his advice, deposed the Nawab, detached the Hindoo fief from his principality, placing it under the control of the Political Agent at Jeypore, and reduced the salute of the late Chief of Tonk from 17 guns to 11. The Nawab, who had the character of being an able and vigorous ruler, affirms that he is the victim of the hate of Rajpoot chiefs to the only Mussulman prince in Rajpootana, and that he has also been betrayed by members of his own family, his uncle, who was in the plot against him, having misled the Government of India into giving him the regency of Tonk on the plea that the Nawab's son was a minor, when in reality the latter was 22 years of age and had a son of his own at the time the father was deposed. The accuracy of this little bit of circumstantial evidence, by the way, as to the age of the heir, is not now disputed by the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

We do not, however, wish to express an opinion on the merits of the case. What seems to us clearly wrong in the conduct of our Government is that the Nawab was deposed without ever having had communicated to him a single report on the causes that, in the opinion of the Lords Paramount of India, conclusively established his unfitness to reign. In his memorial, published in the Parliamentary papers, he simply says, "your petitioner was ordered by a letter from the Government of India, dated 14th November 1867, to abandon his throne and country and to take up his abode at Benares, where your petitioner now is,"—and he asks to be allowed to have copies of the reports on the faith of which he was adjudged guilty of a crime of which he still "avers his complete innocence." Now, in the name of justice and sound policy, is not this a case deserving careful examination by impartial men who have no interest in upholding the acts of political officers in India? We wish that the author of "Ramnoddy's Appeal" had suggested the creation of some independent tribunal to take cognisance of cases in which Indian princes are dethroned for alleged crimes, not against the State but against individuals. The Government of India cannot take the law into its own hands with regard to the humblest of its subjects, by confiscating any man's property and imprisoning him for life on the suspicion of having murdered a neighbour; and it seems an unwarrantable stretch of arbitrary power for the Government, making itself judge in its own cause, to dethrone a sovereign prince without even asking him first of all for his version of the crime for which he is condemned. Native princes are, it is true, a great nuisance; and it would be a blessing to the country if we could but honourably get rid of them all in a body. But, as unfortunately they do exist, they must be reckoned with fairly; and such a case as the Nawab of Tonk's may, in our humble opinion, do infinite mischief to the character of the English Government for good faith and fair dealing. Mr. Pritchard condemns the carelessness of the House of Commons with reference to the Indian appeals that come before it, and seems to wish that members of Parliament could be stirred up to take a deeper interest in such questions. But the House of Commons must always be the most unsatisfactory Court of Appeal imaginable in cases which are naturally distasteful to the majority of its members. It would be much more satisfactory, one would think, to all parties to appoint the Judges of England a jury to give a verdict on evidence which the Government of India considers sufficient to warrant the dethronement of a native prince. Let the Government retain the power of pronouncing sentence; but let the sufficiency of the proofs of criminality alleged against any ruler of a native State be determined by a tribunal whose skill and impartiality none could call in question. If the Nawab of Tonk were unwilling to submit his case to the judgment of such a Court, his refusal would be strong presumptive evidence that the charges brought against him was well-founded.

FOR the past ten days contradictory reports have been current regarding the daughter of the Ranee of Baroda. We ourselves reported that the child had died, while some papers one day said there was no truth in the report of her death and afterwards themselves reported that she had died soon after birth. We are glad to be now able to state on excellent authority that the daughter of the Ranee is alive and well, and has never been ill.

UP to the 8th instant no more cases of cholera had occurred amongst the men of the 24th Regiment at Trimulgherry.

WE ("Englishman") learn by telegraph from Simla that disastrous accounts regarding the Persian famine have reached the Viceroy.

IN some of the districts about Lucknow there have been apprehensions that damage will result to the crops from the rains being too continuous and heavy.

THE appeal of Adam Colquhoun, the bandit of the Tinnevelly D. P. W., has resulted in a reduction of his punishment to five years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 20,000 fine.

WE are sorry to learn that there has been another rising of Hindoos against Mahomedan butchers; this time at Loodiana. In an affray which took place on Monday ten of the combatants were killed and wounded.

A CONTEMPORARY gives currency to a report that the two Indian judges, who with two others from Westminster are to form Lord Hatherly's new Court for clearing off Indian and Colonial appeals, are Sir Barnes Peacock and Mr. Justice Trevor.

IT is rumoured that Sir Edward Creasy, Chief Justice of Ceylon, will be shortly appointed to an Indian Judgeship. Sir Colley Scotland retires in a few months, so perhaps, suggests the "Pioneer," Sir Edward Creasy may be destined for Madras.

CONSIDERABLE excitement has been caused in Simla by the case of O'Conner *vs.* Parsons, which was brought before the Commissioner on Tuesday. The plaintiff, a grocer, claims Rs. 20,000 damages for illegal imprisonment by the defendant, who is Deputy Commissioner at Simla.

A REPORT has been set afloat that the death of the late Rajah of Nabha was concealed for several days to enable the courtiers to plunder the royal treasury. This, however, seems improbable, as the Maharajah of Puttiala was on a visit of condolence to the young Rajah only a few days before the death was announced.

SOMEBODY is apparently going to build something at Nagpore, as tenders are invited by the Executive Engineer of the division for 20,000 cubic feet of basalt stone, four lakhs of pukka bricks, and 20,000 cubic feet of kunkar for burning lime. This does not look as if Nagpore was about to be abandoned by the local Government.

A MERCANTILE firm at Nertchinsk (Eastern Siberia) has opened a new road for caravans to Pekin and Tien tsin, which is 700 versts shorter than that from Kiachta. This road proceeds direct to the south by the Mongolo-Chinese town of Dolon-Nor, or "the seven lakes"—a place of some importance on account of its large foundries.

COLONEL D. G. ROBINSON, R. E., Director General of Telegraphs in India, who is about to leave for Europe on furlough, has been ordered by the Secretary of State to proceed to Florence to attend the telegraphic congress. The "Englishman" understands that Colonel R. Murray will officiate for Colonel Robinson during his absence.

ACCORDING to the "Bengal Times" the Sonthals have been lately suing their zemindars very freely for having enhanced their rents, and have been further attesting their disapproval by assembling in large bodies well armed—*i. e*, armed with tom-toms and whistles. The terrific noise that followed the reunions of these untutored musicians has quite depopulated the borders, as no decent Bhagulpori or Burdwani can stay within earshot.

THE project for supplying Aden with pure water by the construction of tanks in the Kussut Valley has been approved in the abstract by the Government of India, and an allotment of funds has even been provided in the budget of 1871-72 for the work. Its actual commencement, however, is dependent on the sanction of the detailed plans and estimates yet to be obtained. There is great need of some means of supplying Aden with decent water. The present state of the case seems to be that shallow wells give brackish and deep ones actually salt water.

THE Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council concurs with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in thinking it desirable to introduce generally the rule proposed by the Government of Madras for the employment of competent officers on the spot to conduct the proceedings of courts-martial assembled at a considerable distance from the head-quarters of the command. The Governor-General in Council accordingly authorizes general adoption of this principle, exception being made in cases where difficult points of law are likely to arise, which an officer without regular training would rarely be competent to deal with. The Governor-General in Council is, however, unable to accede to the Commander-in-

and that orders have been already given for the execution of the work. This will be a great improvement should the Hall be required on any great State occasion in future.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE DEPARTMENTAL (LOWER STANDARD) EXAMINATION, at the Council Hall, Poona, which commenced on Monday last, is now over. We hear that the examination has been a very stiff one, and has ranged over a great variety of subjects—Law, Marathi, accounts, revenue matters, magisterial trials, &c. There were twenty-four candidates, twenty of whom were Europeans. The Hon. F. S. Chapman was president of the committee. The Higher Standard Examinations were still going on on Thursday.—*Ibid.*

POONA GYMKHANA.—We are glad to see that the Cricket Match "The British Subalterns *vs.* The World" was so well contested at the Gymkhana yesterday afternoon. The play continued amidst much excitement until past 6 o'clock, and will be resumed to-morrow (Saturday) at 10 A.M. In addition to cricket the second day's races on Saturday will, it is hoped, afford a trial to the lovers of sports. We are led to hope that a Regimental Skurry will be got up by the officers of the 33rd Regiment in addition to the prospectus already published.—*Ibid.*

SHIPPING.

THE BARGE BUSHIRE MERCHANT, 534 tons, Nacoda, arrived yesterday from Zanzibar with a general cargo.

THE SHIP WHITEADDER, 915 tons, Captain R. Harris, arrived yesterday from London with a general cargo. The following report has been sent to us by the captain:—Left Deal, May 1st, at noon; Lizards, May 6, at sunset. Experienced strong W. and S. W. winds down Channel and as far as Madeira. Passed through the Canary Isles, next day took the N. E. trade, which lasted but a few days. Crossed the Equator on the 27th day from the Downs, in longitude 22·30 W. Got the S. E. trade in 2 S., which took me to the latitude of 16 S., then disappeared. It remained calm 30 hours. Passed the Cape of Good Hope on the 28th day from the Equator, Rodrigues on the 14th day from the Cape. Bombay harbour was reached in eleven days from Rodrigues, making in all 80 days from the Downs and 75 from the Lizards. The weather throughout the voyage, with the exception of two gales off the Cape, has been exceedingly fine.

ATTEMPT TO POISON.

At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Raghoonath Dutrya, and Jankee, woman, were charged before Mr. Showell with attempting to murder one Govind Bapoo by administering poison to him with his food. The complainant is a student, and lately arrived here from Belgaum with the male prisoner with the object of preferring an appeal to the High Court against the decision of the Session Judge of Belgaum, who had convicted his father and brother on a charge of theft. The appeal was disposed of in June last, and the complainant intended to return to his native country, but by the entreaties of the prisoner he consented to stop in Bombay for some time. They lived in a house at Vittoba Jeewanjee's oart in Girgaum. The complainant is a carpenter, and the male prisoner a Brahmin, and consequently they partook of their food separately, although sitting in one and the same room. On the 15th inst. the female prisoner brought food, consisting of rice and dhall, to complainant in an iron plate. He ate a little of it, but felt something like sand in it. He asked the male prisoner how sand came to be in the food, and he replied that perhaps something might have fallen into it. Govind ordered a light, but before it was brought in he ate a little more. He felt quite unwell afterwards, and, suspecting something wrong, he immediately washed his hands, and then went to one Sewram and requested him to take him to a policeman. Sewram declined to go with him, but he directed one Bulwunt to do so. Complainant and Bulwunt left the place, and while they were going along the road they met a policeman, to whom the complainant reported the matter. The sepoy took him back to the house, and while they were there two other policeman came and took the prisoners into custody. The complainant was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he was detained for about two days. While in the hospital he vomited several times, and on the examination of the vomited matter some white substance was found in it.

The Magistrate remanded the prisoners to jail till Monday.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Seventh Sunday after Trinity, 23rd July 1871.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 A.M.—1st celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with second celebration of Holy Communion. Hymn 345.
4-45 P.M.—Catechising.
5-30 P.M.—Litany.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 137, 317, and 320.
The offertories will be devoted as usual.
Daily Prayers 7 A.M. and 5 P.M.

HOLY-DAY.

Tuesday, 25th, Feast of St. James.
7-30 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (celebration).
11 A.M.—Litany, Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 163 and 141.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 317, 332, and 142 (part).
The offertories to be devoted as usual.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (celebration).
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer with Litany and Sermon. Hymns 177 and 88.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 310, 179, and 15.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion.
7-45 A.M.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 20 (Morn of morns, and day of days), and 302 (Come let us join our cheerful songs.)
6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 310 (As pants the hart for cooling streams), 188 (O Lord, how joyful 'tis to see), and 14 (Abide with me).
Collections for church expenses and the poor.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
[CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.]

11 A.M.—Morning Service.
Psalm 149.
Psalm 119-35.
Hymn 79.
6 P.M.—Evening Service.
Paraphrase 60.
Hymn 55.
Psalm 43-3.
Collections for church expenses.

A BURLESQUE OF JUSTICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When amusements are so few and far between in Bombay, I feel I am doing a public service by calling the attention of the laughter-loving public to the entertainments provided at the Theatre Royal, Esplanade, near Dhobie Talao. At this Theatre they always have the same Clown, and a most amusing fellow he is, and very well paid, I believe. He tried to get an engagement in England, but failing to do so he returned to his old employers in Bombay. The subjects of his jokes are the same as those in most Theatres, namely, policemen, moneylenders, old women, pleaders, &c. Every day is performed that seldom-anywhere-else-to-be-seen piece, entitled, "A Burlesque of Justice," followed by a Farce; and what makes it so amusing is, that the whole is impromptu, not a single sentence being "got up." Thus yesterday the 20th we had that laughable thing, "The disputed Lease; or, who will get it?" It is the old tale. Two friends, Luxumon and Narayen, quarrel over a lease and carry their quarrel to the Small Cause Court. (Here the scenery is very good, the Small Cause Court being well depicted). The Judge (whose part is taken by the Clown) is about to adjourn the case till a similar case is disposed of in a higher Court, when he espies a Brahmin astrologer in Court and observes the well known roll of papers sticking out of his turban. The Judge immediately bawls out, "Bring me that Brahmin; bring him here; put him in the box." Well, the fellow is brought and stuck in the witness box. Judge—"Now, Mr. Brahmin, which of these two men will gain the suit?" Brahmin looks at his roll and at the men, then points to one and says—"That one." Judge—"Here, Narayen, you'll win the day; you'll win; so come up on (such a day) and hear the result." Luxumon, who, like all natives, is superstitious in these matters, goes away and perhaps compromises a matter which is really his, by right. Everybody but a European or two in Court laughs loud, the Europeans look sad, and the curtain drops. This sort of thing so takes, that I hear the Clown has been re-engaged for a year to act judge in "The Burlesque of Justice" till further notice.—Yours, &c.,

MOTHER CAREY'S CHICKEN.

THE APPLICATION IN ARREST OF JUDGMENT.

At the High Court on Tuesday last, before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, in the case of Bhugwan Crushna v. Pestonjee Dinshaw, solicitor, which had been set down for judgment, an application was made on behalf of the defendant that the case be re-opened on the grounds mentioned in an affidavit made by Mr. Pestonjee. An order was made by His Lordship that a copy of the affidavit should be furnished to the plaintiff, and it was therefore arranged that the case should stand over till the Thursday following. The case accordingly came on before the learned Judge on Thursday. Mr. Scoble and Mr. Ferguson, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared for the defendant; and Mr. Marriott and Mr. Cooper, instructed by Messrs. Thacker and Chalk, for the plaintiff.

Mr. Scoble moved that the evidence of the defendant in this case might be taken before judgment under section 166 of the Civil Procedure Code. The section provides that "if the Court shall think it necessary for the ends of justice to examine any party to the suit, or to inspect any document in his possession or power, the Court may, of its own accord, in any stage of the suit, cause such party to be summoned to attend as a witness to give evidence, or to produce such document if in his possession or power, on a day to be appointed in the summons, and may examine such party as witness in open Court, or may cause such party to be examined in such other manner as the Court may direct." The learned gentleman applied for the examination of the defendant on the ground that he (the defendant) was absent from Bombay. In the month of May the defendant was engaged by a police inspector at Broach to defend him against certain charges laid against him before Mr. M. C. Eutee, full-power magistrate of Broach. On the 11th of June last, he went to conduct the case at Broach and returned on the 15th. On his return to Bombay, Mr. Pestonjee found that the suit was on the board, but believing that all the facts in the case would be admitted by the plaintiff, he again proceeded to Broach, on the 18th to defend the police inspector. On the 21st, a telegram was sent to him to come down to Bombay on the 23rd, but at the time the telegram arrived at Broach the defendant had gone to Surat, for the purpose of making an application to the Session Judge, and the telegram had to be sent from Broach to Surat, where it reached him at a late hour on the 22nd June, and after the train to Bombay had left Surat, so that it was impossible for him to come to Bombay on the 23rd. Mr. Pestonjee, however, sent a reply, stating the facts which detained him there, and asking that an application should be made for a postponement.

His Lordship—Why did you not ask me to stay proceedings?

Mr. Scoble submitted that it was discretionary with His Lordship to grant the application. The section distinctly provided—"If the Court shall think it necessary for the ends of justice to examine any party to the suit." Mr. Pestonjee was a party to the suit. He was one of the officers of the Court, and was engaged in a professional case, which he was bound to attend. The learned gentleman read two affidavits made by Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw. The following is the principal one:—

I, Pestonjee Dinshaw of Bombay, Parsee, the defendant above named, make oath and say as follows:—The evidence which I intend to give in this case is of the substance or to the effect following; that is to say, that I never undertook or agreed to serve the summons in the suit in the Small Cause Court upon Ruttonjee Rustomjee Wadia and Jamsetjee Furdoonjee or either of them; that Jamsetjee Furdoonjee had not absconded from Bombay, but after the issue of the summons in such suit in the Small Cause Court he had several times appeared in such last mentioned Court, and in one case particularly by me in that Court personal service of summons was effected upon the said Jamsetjee Furdoonjee; that my chief object in having the promissory notes in question cashed by the plaintiffs was to avoid the trouble of instituting, at a loss to me of Rs. 900 or thereabout, legal proceedings and enforcing payment of the amounts thereof; that the sum of Rs. 1,000 was agreed to be paid to me, and it was also agreed that, in the event of the plaintiffs not succeeding in recovering the money after making reasonable efforts for that purpose, I should pay them only the actual loss sustained by the plaintiffs; that I executed the guarantee and had the notes indorsed in the presence of Ragoonath Raghoba, with whom and Bapoobhoy Bechardas I left the same upon their agreeing to obtain the money from the plaintiffs and to bring the same to me; that some hours afterwards the said Raghoba and Bapoobhoy brought to me in the Small Cause Court and paid me the sum of Rs. 1,000, and handed me a note in the Marwaree language which they said was a note for Rs. 100 payable to me by the plaintiffs; saying at the same time that they had deducted out of the sum they received Rs. 100 for their brokerage; that I objected to receive the note for Rs. 100, but both the said Bapoo and Ragoonath assured me that the money would be paid without any trouble, but which has not been paid up to date; that at the time when the payment was made to me in the Small Cause Court the said Bapoo and Ragoonath were not accompanied by any one; that the notice of demand said to have been made by the plaintiffs upon Ruttonjee Rustomjee was not made to me. And on the occasion of the service of such notice I was not asked to send, nor did I send any clerk of mine to point out the said Ruttonjee Rustomjee; nor, as I am informed and believe, did any clerk of mine go to point out the said Ruttonjee Rustomjee; that I had no conversation with the plaintiff Frag Mowjee in the presence of Dadabhoy Pestonjee, a bailiff of the Small Cause Court, or any other person on the subject of the service of the summons on the makers of the said promissory notes; and that I was never asked by him to render any assistance in the service of such summons.

In reply to the above the following joint-affidavit was made by Mr. Chalk (of Messrs. Thacker and Chalk) and Ragoonath Raghoba, managing clerk to the firm:—

I, Frank Chalk, of Bombay, gentleman, one of the solicitors of this Hon'ble Court, make oath and say; and I, Ragoonath Raghoba of Bombay aforesaid, Hindoo inhabitant, managing clerk to Messrs. Thacker and Chalk, the plaintiff's attorneys, solemnly affirm and say as follows:—We have read the affidavits of the defendant sworn in this suit on the 18th and 19th days of July respectively. And I the said Frank Chalk for myself say, from the affidavit of the defendant sworn on the 18th July, instant, and from a conversation I had with the said defendant yesterday, I believe that the said defendant is under the impression that he wrote a reply to the letter of the 15th September 1870 I annexed to the plaint. My attention was particularly drawn to the plaintiff's claim immediately before the institution of this suit. The said letter of the 15th September 1870 annexed to the plaint was written by my direction; and to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, no reply was ever received by my said firm thereto, or to the letter of the 5th August 1870, also annexed to the plaint. Instructions were sent to counsel to settle the plaint herein on the 22nd September 1870, and the same contain the following passage:—"Defendant has been applied to for aid in finding drawers" (meaning thereby the makers of the promissory notes referred to in the plaint) "but as he is silent, it is supposed that he can afford none."

And I the said Ragoonath Raghoba for myself say that I have charge of this case, and I have carefully looked through the papers in this suit, but I can find no reply to the said letters or either of them annexed to the plaint; and to the best of my knowledge, recollection, information, and belief, no such reply has been received by the said Messrs. Thacker and Chalk, or at their office.

In answer to the affidavits of Mr. Pestonjee, the following affidavit was made by one of the plaintiffs and one Huckma Uzba:—

We, Praga Nanjee of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, one of the plaintiffs abovenamed, and Huckma Uzba, of Bombay aforesaid, Hindoo inhabitant, solemnly affirm and say as follows:—The affidavits of the defendant sworn in this suit on the 18th and 19th July, instant, have been read over and explained to us. And I, the said Praga Nanjee, for myself say, that it was part of the arrangement made with the defendant upon the payment to him, which forms the subject-matter of this suit, that he should assist my firm in enforcing payment of the promissory notes in the plaint in this suit mentioned from the makers thereof; and in pursuance of such arrangement my said firm gave the defendant a promissory note for Rs. 1000, payable upon one month after date, and which promises upon the said makers of the said promissory note. A copy of the last mentioned promissory note was kept by my said firm and a copy of the official translation thereof is hereunto annexed.

And I, the said Huckma Uzba, for myself say, that I was present with the plaintiff Bhugwan Crustna, Bapoobhoy Bechurdass, Ragoonath Raghoba, and the defendant at the house of the said Ragoonath Raghoba, when the arrangement for the loan to the defendant was made, and it was part of the said arrangement that the said defendant should assist the plaintiff in recovering the amount of the said promissory notes from the makers thereof, and I then and there wrote out the promissory note above referred to by my co-deponent, and the same was then explained to the defendant by me.

The promissory note was signed in the Marwaree character, which Mr. Pestonjee did not understand. Mr. Scoble submitted that, under the circumstances stated by him, the defendant might now be examined under section 166 of the Civil Procedure Code. The following is a translation of the note in question:—

100 in ready cash, namely, rupees one hundred, are duly to be given on loan. The particulars thereof are as follows, After notices and summonses have been served upon Parsees Ratanjee Rastumjee and Jamsetjee Furdoonjee, two persons, these rupees are duly to be paid. After Parsee Pestonjee Dinshajee had served the summonses and notices the rupees are duly to be paid to Parsee Pestonjee Dinshajee. In case any objection or impediment should be raised without the summonses and notices being served, then no claim for these rupees shall prevail. That is agreed to and approved of by both parties. The handwriting is that of Hakma.

Shah Bhugwan Koosnajee (his) signature agreeably to what is written above.

Mr. Marriott, on behalf of the plaintiffs, contended that section 166 of the Civil Procedure Code applied only when a witness was called at the instance of the judge. His learned friend wanted to examine defendent when the weak points in the plaintiff's case had been disclosed. If that practice was introduced there would be no end of perjury, forgery, &c. Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw was an officer of the Court, and yet he absented himself when the suit was on the board. It was his own fault that he did not appear. The section was intended to give the judge an opportunity for calling further evidence for the ends of justice, and not for parties to come at any time and to apply for the re-opening of a case.

His Lordship, in disposing of the application, said that section 166 of the Civil Procedure Code was no doubt intended to apply not to a case like this, but to a case in which the Court wished to examine a witness, or inspect a document of its own accord. But His Lordship saw no reason why the Court should not be set in motion by one of the parties to the suit, and then act of its own accord under section 166 of the Act. If the case were that of an ordinary defendant, his going away on the 18th would have been just what he ought not to have done. But the defendant was an officer of the Court, and went away on professional business. The telegram sent to him did not reach him in time. All that could be done seemed to have been done by those who were attending the suit for him. His Lordship was, therefore, unwilling to shut out defendant's evidence. He did not think plaintiff could be in any way unduly prejudiced by it. This was not the case of a witness, but of a party to the suit. Under these circumstances, the learned judge allowed defendant to be examined and to produce any document purporting to be an answer to plaintiffs' attorneys' letter. Costs of the application to be paid by the defendant.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 21st July, 8-40 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 21st July, 2-30 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 20th July, 6 P.M. America via Russia, 21st July, 6-45 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Mossoul; Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 21st July, 9 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 79, barometer 29·85, rainfall 1 inch 26 cents.

CANNANORE, 21st July, 11 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 74-5, barometer 29·940, rainfall 1 inch 2 cents.

VINGORLA, 21st July, 12 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 83, rainfall 1 inch 6 cents.

TUTICORIN, 21st July, 11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind west, thermometer 86-5, barometer 29·764.

MANGALORE, 21st July, 12 A.M.—Weather fair, thermometer 78, rainfall 25 cents.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—21ST JULY, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 20th July, 6 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 10 hours 6 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 21st July, 12-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 29 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 20th July, 6 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 hours 50 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 21st July, 1-7 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 22 minutes.

America via Russia, 21st July, 6-45 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 4 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 20th to 9 P.M. of the 21st July is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	0 49	0 10
,, Calcutta	5 5	0 16
,, Madras	2 5	0 10

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 15th July 1871.
Open 1,274 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	74,899	6	4
Merchandize	2,05,331	5	10
Electric Telegraph	899	0	0
Earth Trains	3,166	4	0
Total Rs.	2,84,896	0	2
Corresponding week last year open 1,184 miles. Total Rs.	1,71,483	5	9
Increase	1,13,412	10	5

A PRIZE OFFERED FOR A TRANSLATION OF GUILLEMIN'S "HEAVENS" INTO OORDOO.

MR. H. LE POER WYNNE being desirous of lending such assistance as is in his power to the work of translating into the Vernacular books of repute, embodying the results of Western scientific research; holding, too, that no more effectual impetus to study could be given than by the translation of a work on Astronomy sufficiently elementary for a beginner, yet setting forth sufficient of the achievements of science in that line to kindle a desire for further research; and believing that such a work now exists in Guillemin's "Heavens," translated and edited by Lockyer, has offered a reward of Rs. 1,000 for the best translation of that work into Oordoo, omitting the more abstruse portions, which he will be happy to indicate to any applicant. The competing translations must reach Mr. Wynne by the 31st December 1872. He will then send them to a committee of selection, over which Moulvie Syud Ahmed Khan, C.S.I, has kindly consented to preside. If that committee pronounce that no really good work has been submitted, other arrangements will be made for securing the desired end. The copyright of the work eventually selected, and of all others submitted, will remain with the authors. Conciseness, lucidity of expression, and elegance of diction will be held indispensable conditions of success. To secure these objects a paraphrase will often be found more efficacious than an exact translation.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

APPENDED is a statement of cotton shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports, during the month of June 1871:—

Quantity.	Value.	By what Ships.	To what Ports.
lbs.	Rs.		
27,76,480	7,11,937	Louisa Fletcher	Liverpool.
28,53,424	6,89,384	William Fairburn	,,
168	43	Steamer Simla *a*	,,
33,320	8,488	Do. Surat, *b*	,,
21,07,672	5,69,580	Do. Neera *b*	,,
31,98,328	7,94,616	Prince Oscar	,,
23,95,352	5,75,800	City of Berlin	,,
17,21,328	4,41,510	Steamer Timsah*	,,
28,53,256	7,11,105	Do. Macedon	,,
28,91,392	7,27,925	Do. Seaforth	,,
2,35,984	60,050	Do. Sphinx*	,,
31,10,520	7,89,830	Ashgrove	,,
33,34,464	8,82,170	Euxine	,,
196	50	Steamer Baroda	,,
21,16,380	5,19,117	T. E. Lemon	,,
40,376	10,300	Steamer Delhi	,,
29,05,264	7,03,993	Sydney Eggers	,,
33,14,752	8,49,098	Isabella Kerr	,,
35,96,264	9,02,448	Persia	,,
28,16,856	7,09,843	British Consul	,,
22,54,392	4,93,765	Elizabeth Fry	,,
26,94,384	6,54,538	Evelyn	,,
31,46,864	8,43,454	Orifiamme	,,
34,26,192	8,84,899	Royal Adelaide	,,
23,15,712	5,87,680	Ampta	,,
1,96,112	51,800	Steamer Ellora	,,
24,35,872	6,16,892	Sir Charles Napier	,,
18,49,416	5,19,234	Childers	,,
8,83,176	2,25,300	Kingdom O' Fife	London.
4,90,000	1,25,000	Enterpe	,,
2,35,200	60,000	Hyderabad	,,
1,96,000	50,000	Steamer Sind	,,
21,36,400	5,72,250	Do. City of Brussels*	Falmouth.
9,800	2,500	Do. Simla *a*	Marseilles.
39,200	9,900	Do. China *c*	,,
1,17,600	30,100	Do. Baroda	,,
1,92,080	48,606	Do. Delhi	,,
21,560	5,390	Do. Ellora	,,
19,600	5,000	Do. Simla *a*	Havre.
1,23,424	27,540	Do. Surat *b*	,,
1,17,600	27,300	Do. China *c*	,,
5,99,800	Hydrabad		,,
18,01,240	4,70,457	Lalla Rookh	,,
1,45,040	37,660	Steamer Neera *b*	,,
19,58,768	4,92,590	Enterpe	,,
24,29,616	6,58,783	Conflict	,,
23,82,352	5,61,755	Rinaldo	,,
3,89,240	94,050	Steamer Baroda	,,
2,92,252	1,88,800	Do. Delhi	,,
4,70,400	1,20,000	Do. Ellora	,,
21,41,328	5,34,700	Braunstone	,,
2,15,600	42,375	Steamer China	Trieste.
6,27,200	1,39,650	Do. Sphinx*	,,
22,79,728	5,87,150	Do. Strathclyde	,,
80,472	15,700	Do. Baroda	,,
3,528	1,800	Do. Ellora	,,
14,89,600	3,35,000	Nimrod	Antwerp.
3,97,824	98,340	Steamer Sphinx*	Venice.
8,26,000	2,12,880	Do. Strathclyde	,,
53,312	14,280	Do. Delhi	Naples.
25,088	6,720	Do. Ellora	,,
1,11,328	34,155	Do. Simla *a*	Genoa.
19,600	4,500	Do. Surat	,,
52,864	11,975	Do. China *c*	,,
1,56,800	30,500	Do. Delhi	,,
2,54,800	59,500	Do. Simla *a*	Odessa.
2,54,800	54,900	Do. Surat	,,
39,200	10,000	Do. China	,,
15,92,696	3,70,330	Doona Maria	Amsterdam.
12,85,016	2,86,104	Index	Bremen.
5,42,528	1,35,188	Steamer Mongolia *d*	Hongkong.
20,82,500	5,44,268	Do. Statesman	,,
7,66,860	1,96,520	Do. Anne Henderson	,,
5,39,336	1,39,492	Do. Orissa	,,
9,94,14,820 or Candies 1,19,151 lbs.	2,35,20,254	Total.	

Port clearance granted on the—
a 20th May 1871.
b 27th May 1871.
* Via Suez Canal.
c 30th May 1871.
d 23rd May 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 15th July 1871.
Open 1,274 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	74,899	6	4
Merchandize	2,05,331	5	10
Electric Telegraph	899	0	0
Earth Trains	3,166	4	0
Total Rs.	2,84,896	0	2
Corresponding week last year open 1,184 miles. Total Rs.	1,71,483	5	9
Increase	1,13,412	10	5

THE FAMINE IN PERSIA.

(*Pioneer.*)

PRIVATE letters from Shiraz, as late as 10th June, leave no doubt of the terrible reality of the famine. The loss of life has been, and still continues to be, fearful. In the town of Kazerun, for instance, which a few months ago contained a population roughly estimated at 10,000, only 2,000 remain, 4,000 have died, and the rest have fled in despair. Our informant could scarcely credit the statistics furnished to him, but the emaciated and miserable appearance of the few inhabitants he saw, and the speaking silence of the hovels, gave evidence of its possible truth. Yet Kazerun is readily accessible to relief from Bushire and Shiraz, being about midway between the two. The harvest that will now be gathered, or that, in some places, has been gathered, may save many lives, but the sufficiency of the crop is doubtful. The old women and children who have lost their male supporters appear to be the most helpless. Cholera does not seem to have been so bad as represented. Not disease but starvation has killed its tens of thousands. From Yezd the accounts are still worse.

A WARNING TO CONCERTINISTS.

WITH reference to an article which appeared in the *Madras Mail* on the 12th instant, entitled, "A Wrong without a Remedy," a correspondent writes as follows to that paper:—

"About the 22nd January last, while spending two months' privilege leave at a military cantonment, among other amusements indulged in by me was that of playing a concertina, but guess my surprise when one evening at 8 P.M., while playing, a police sergeant entered my house and desired me to stop, as it was a breach of the cantonment rules. I naturally demurred, but remembering the old adage, 'When in Rome, do as Rome does,' I desisted. Ever after this I found the very same sergeant posted near my house a little before 8 P.M. to give me notice that I was not to play after that hour. Finding me pacifically inclined by always giving over playing when desired, he tried my patience too far by trespassing into my house one evening at about 7-30 P.M., and peremptorily ordering me to stop playing. Indignant at being continually dogged in this manner I replied 'at 8 o'clock I shall cease playing, but not before.' He repeated his request, and on finding me adhere to my resolution he gave me a smart rap on the shoulder accompanied with 'You are my prisoner.' I was now walked off to the police office. While on the way I stopped to ascertain the time at a house by the roadside; but the police sergeant soon reminded me that I was not a free agent by remarking—'I cannot afford to loiter.' Arrived at the police office I had the option of remaining in durance vile, or to produce bail to the extent of Rs. 10 to appear before the cantonment magistrate on the 27th January, to answer to a charge of causing a breach of one of the cantonment rules which prohibits the beating of tom-toms, or any other description of instruments, objected to by the cantonment committee. Before the eventful 27th arrived I received a note from the sergeant intimating that the magistrate had refused to hear the case, and there was no need for my appearance in Court. Not a single word of apology did the note contain for all the trouble and annoyance I was subjected to. I therefore determined to see the magistrate, being fully convinced that every satisfaction would be given me, but to my surprise and disgust that personage remarked after hearing all I had to say —'I can do nothing in the matter. You must prefer the complaint to the Assistant Superintendent of Police: he will be able to punish the sergeant.' I did not however act upon the magistrate's suggestion, as I quitted the station soon after.

"The foregoing is what actually occurred, and for the truth of which I am ready to vouch. When our liberties are held at the mercy of every over-zealous police officer, I think it is high time some satisfaction should be rendered to the unfortunate victims of their zeal. Take my case for example. I was dragged away to the police-station to the no small consternation of my friends, followed by the bobtail population of the streets, as if I was guilty of some very heinous offence; and when it was eventually proved that there was nothing to accuse me of, no satisfaction whatever could the law afford me, but a reference to the police sergeant's superior officer, who, in all probability would have administered a mild lecture to his subordinate for his indiscretion.

"I wonder if a lady would have been arrested and hurried away to the police-station for refusing to discontinue playing her piano, when desired, for the simple reason that it was after 8 P.M., both cases being analogous. But after all the sergeant only took a leaf out of his superior officer's book by putting a stop to concertina playing, on the score that it was a blackguard instrument."

A PERSEVERING SUITOR.

A MOST remarkable instance of the perseverance of a suitor in defending a suit brought against him, was shown in a case which was heard the other day by the Appellate Court, Original Jurisdiction, Calcutta. Mr. Shearman, a merchant, was sued by Messrs. Robinson and Fleming of London, for the recovery of £1,000. The suit was filed about two years ago, and was very much contested. After several adjournments, it came on for hearing on the Original Side of the Court nearly twelve months ago. At the hearing, the defendant having had some disagreement with his counsel, the latter threw up his brief, and the former conducted the case in person, and fought manfully; but unfortunately the Court decided it against him. The defendant then appealed against the decision, and the Appellate Court dismissed it with costs. He then applied that the case be referred to the Privy Council. There was some difficulty in this, the amount being only Rs. 10,000. But the defendant argued that as the costs must be included in the amount of the suit it was above 10,000, and the Court consequently was bound to send it up. The point was ultimately decided in the defendant's favour, and he was allowed the usual time to furnish two sureties for the costs of the appeal. The time had expired, and execution was applied for; but the defendant asked for further time. Mr. Justice Phear did not think he had the power to grant the time. Defendant, however, showed from one of the learned Judge's own decisions, that time had been given in a certain case. Further time was given to enable the defendant to find his securities. It turned out that the sureties were not approved of by Mr. Belchambers. The defendant then applied to Mr. Justice Phear to call upon Mr. Belchambers to state the grounds upon which he declined to accept the sureties. His Lordship said that he could not interfere with the orders of Mr. Belchambers, who probably had very good reasons for not accepting the sureties. Defendant then asked for further time to furnish other sureties. He subsequently appeared, and stated to the learned Judge that he could not get other sureties, but argued that no reason was shown why those he had offered should have been rejected. The Court, however, could not alter the order it had made, but the defendant applied that the matter be referred to the Appellate Court. The matter was brought before the Appellate Court the other day, and was decided against the defendant. The property attached was sold, and, after the mortgagees of the same were satisfied, the plaintiffs recovered Rs. 1,000, while their claim with costs amounted to Rs. 1,300.—*Indian Daily News.*

DEATH OF COLONEL F. T. WROUGHTON, C.B.

WE (*Englishman*) regret to have to record the death of Colonel F. T. Wroughton, C.B., which took place on Monday last at Dum-Dum, where he was on general duty. Although he had been in ill-health for some little time, nothing serious was anticipated by the doctors until a day or two before his death. He was a general favourite amongst his friends and comrades; and that he was a gallant soldier his war services as given below will testify:—

Served throughout Punjab campaign in 1848-49; present throughout operations in vicinity of Mooltan; present at attack on Drumsala, (wounded,) siege and surrender of Mooltan and battle of Goojerat, medal and clasp; served in campaign against mutineers in 1857-58; had military charge and command of Col. Pulwan Sing's Division of Nepaulese troops, with these troops he kept clear for a period of four months frontier districts of Azimghur and Jounpore; commanded in affair of Bughah on 18th August 1857; at attack on entrenched dwelling of Rajah Jhanut Jehan, a noted rebel in Jounpore district, leading to his capture and execution, after a prolonged bombardment of his house; present at affair of Khoodwah on 19th October 1857, which ended in signal defeat of enemy and capture of their camp; received thanks of Lieut.-Governor, Central Provinces; commanded at severe action of Chanda, when 1,000 Goorkhas attacked and beat off 5,000 Oude troops, capturing their artillery, ammunition and camp; received thanks of Lieut.-Governor, Central Provinces; received special thanks of Governor-General in Council in December 1857 for services performed; whilst in military charge of Nepaulese troops, marched through Oude with Brigadier-General Frank's column; was present at attack on Chanda and affair of Umeerapore on 19th February 1858, and battle of Sultanpore on 24th of same month; was present throughout siege and capture of Lucknow; promoted to Col. by Brevet, medal and clasps.

He was waiting at Dum-Dum to complete the short period he had to serve for his off-reckonings, when it was his intention to settle in New Zealand, where he had purchased an estate, and where his wife and family now are.

He was buried on Tuesday in the cemetary at Dum-Dum with full military honours, H. M.'s 107th Regiment forming the firing party under command of Major Lockhart. All the officers, civil and military, and several of the residents of the station, attended the funeral.

HOW TO "UTILISE" BRIEFLESS BARRISTERS.

THE following letter, bearing the signature "A Candidate for the Place," appears in the *Daily News*:—

It has long been my fate to witness the marvellous stupidity and obstinacy of that palladium of our rights, the British jury. Could I persuade the gentlemen who wax eloquent in its praise to take a seat by me in one of our stifling law courts, and watch the working of the reality through a sultry afternoon in August, I feel convinced that the theoretical perfections with which they have adorned it would vanish. We are, however, not only making a mockery of justice by retaining this cumbrous machinery in our courts, but, at the same time, we are inflicting a very severe tax upon the people. There never is a case of interest before the public which is not accompanied by bitter complaints from shopkeepers and others who are prevented from following their trade by a constrained attendance in the jury box. The compensation they receive is utterly inadequate to the very serious losses they must in many cases sustain. If, sir, we can only get over the universal howl that is always raised when some time-honoured and utterly useless piece of antiquity is threatened with destruction, it will not be difficult to hand the British jury respectfully out of the box, and supply its place with a substitute far more efficient. There is always in our courts a considerable number of young men of education, whose presence there is essential to their prospects of success. I allude to that large and, at present, useless body, the Bricfless. Surely these young men might, with advantage, be transferred from the back benches to the jury box. They would pocket with gratitude the fee, which, however small when compared to the value of a tradesman's day, is nevertheless better than nothing; and we should have a tribunal composed of men of education, possessed of that power of grasping facts and appreciating shades of evidence which education alone can bestow.

THE BOARD OF REVENUE AND THE "INDIAN ECONOMIST."

"N. W. P." writes as follows to the *Pioneer*:—

The last number of the *Economist* contains a most acrimonious and, it must be added, unjust criticism on the Board of Revenue's memorandum on the revised settlements of these provinces. The *Economist* calls this memorandum "sophistical," "misleading," and "disingenuous;" insinuates that the statistics quoted are incorrect, and accuses the North-West Government of "throwing dust into men's eyes to defeat inquiry." He declares that it "would be wholly unprofitable to follow the memorandum

persisted, however, in declaring that His Excellency, the Viceroy, was his father, and Her most gracious Majesty, the Queen, his mother; but father-in-law he never had. "How then," he added, with logical precision, "could he have cut off his head? Besides which, were not his territories and his independence guaranteed to him by treaty, and where was the clause in the treaty forbidding him to carry out the law on his own subjects?"

The ex-raja's younger brother entered upon the duties of sovereignty with the fullest sense of the responsibilities of the position. The ministers of state under his brother's régime were all removed to make way for abler councillors, and more trustworthy officials of his own selection, and the late envoy at the Court of Raja Sham Bobby and the telegraph signaller were invited to accept posts of large emolument in the Budgepore Court, which they did.

The ex-raja lost no time in petitioning the Viceroy in Council for a reconsideration of his case, and he forwarded with his petition a memorial signed by 10,000 of his late subjects, who all deposed that His Highness never had a father-in-law. His Excellency the Viceroy in Council had the case before him for two years, at the expiration of which period an order was passed to the effect that His Excellency saw no reason to interfere.

Upon this the ex-raja determined to address the Crown, which he did, forwarding his petition through the usual channel, that is to say, through the Government of India. There was some slight delay, owing to his papers being mislaid in one of the offices in India, but at length after two years he was informed that he should have addressed himself to the department. This accordingly he did, and, after waiting two years more, he was informed that the Secretary of State saw no reason to interfere.

The ex-raja then determined to proceed to England and to lay his case before Parliament, and in due time he arrived in London with a large retinue of Indian followers. When he had been ordered to quit his dominions he had taken the precaution to carry away with him all the loose cash he could lay hands upon, as well as the Crown jewels, which were of considerable value. He therefore fortunately had the means of appealing to the justice and generosity of the British public, which is always well inclined towards a petitioner with a full purse.

Upon arriving in London he went to the opera and the theatres, dressed in gorgeous costume and blazing with jewels, attended by many of his swarthy companions also handsomely attired in oriental costume. They thus attracted a good deal of notice, but still the terrible stigma attaching to the crime of which Raja Ramnoddy had been accused followed him everywhere; and although he was received courteously in the houses of great people, any allusion to his wrongs was immediately followed by a shrug of the shoulders, and an intimation that one whose hands were red with the blood of a relative, should be glad to let the matter rest in oblivion. In vain Ramnoddy endeavoured to get the papers to take up his case. None of them would attend to it. One or two gentlemen connected with the press, to whom Raja Ramnoddy got access, did indeed exhibit some interest in him, but the moment the ex-raja got to that part of his story where he was accused of cutting off the head of his father-in-law, the listeners would snatch up their hats and run out of the house. The consequence was they never heard the end of the story, nor had they an opportunity of forming an opinion upon the Raja's syllogism, if he never had had a father-in-law how could he have cut off his head?

And so time passed by, till one day the Raja, who had gathered a little inkling into English character during his residence in London, hit upon an expedient which did no small credit to his ingenuity.

Having given the necessary instructions to his attendants, he issued one morning from his apartments in Victoria Street, attired in the most gaudy and showy costume his wardrobe supplied. His attendants were also dressed in a similar manner. The preparations for the intended ceremony had been few. Two rams which had been purchased for the occasion, and a cart laden with wood stood before the door. The Raja and his followers took their places, and at a signal from the former the procession moved off. First there walked a tall, majestic-looking Indian, in a robe of black silk trimmed with gold and silver filagree, and carrying in his hand a bran new beadle's staff. Behind him came the Raja, splendidly attired. Next two attendants, each leading by the horn a ram. Then other attendants, two and two, while the cart with the wood brought up the rear. The procession moved down Victoria Street, passed Westminster, down Parliament Street, along Whitehall, in the direction of Nelson's monument. By the time it had reached the open space in front of the column in Trafalgar Square an enormous crowd had collected, and was following in its wake. Not only were there present the usual elements of a London mob, but the novelty of the scene and an irrepressible curiosity to witness the upshot, had induced a number of people of the better class to follow the motley group. All the empty cabs left the stand, and swelled the procession, the drivers being unable to curb their desire to witness the unwonted spectacle. Even omnibus conductors were glad to oblige their passengers and direct the drivers to turn their horses' heads in the direction of the square. Members of Parliament on their way to committees, paused, hesitated, and then were borne along by the stream, and even the mounted sentries at the Horse Guards for the first time in English history, advanced their horses a pace or two from their position, so as to be able to see what was going on. And it is a proof of the intensity of the general excitement, that this act of military insubordination, which might have cost them their lives, passed unnoticed.

Meantime, sedate, grave, composed, as a monarch when he walks to a scaffold provided for him by a rebellious people, Raja Ramnoddy stalked along at the head of his procession. On arriving at the open space opposite the Nelson column he paused, and while his attendants busied themselves in taking the wood off the cart, and piling it on the ground in the shape of an altar, the Raja threw himself on his knees in front of the monument, and, lifting up his hands in an attitude of prayer, called out loudly several times, raising his voice at each ejaculation, "Wah, Yoo, Boriboloo Ghaí"

As soon as the wood had all been laid, and an altar about four feet high constructed, the attendants drew forward one of the rams by the horns. Another attendant then came up and administered chloroform upon a handkerchief of the finest Dacca muslin, embroidered with gold. After which the beast was slaughtered, and its bleeding carcass thrown upon the altar. The second ram was then subjected to a similar process, while other attendants applied two boxes of ignited lucifer matches to the pile of wood. As the rising flames, fanned by the breeze, enveloped the altar and the sacrifice, a strong smell of roast mutton floated in the air. That portion of the assembled crowd—and it was by far the largest section of it—to whom roast mutton was a luxury—was not to be restrained. The cry was raised that the Raja was roasting sheep whole for the benefit of the starving poor of the metropolis and the starving poor knew no reason why they should not avail themselves of his generosity. There was a rush made upon the altar; the Raja's attendants screamed, some flourished knives, the mob shouted, little boys threw stones, while those who were close to the altar hooked large pieces of half-roasted meat off the pile with crooked sticks and umbrellas, and hurried through the crowd to carry the booty home to their half famished wives and children. The uproar became general, the police interfered, and the Raja and his attendants were taken off to the police court, an enormous multitude of people following them. By this time the excitement had spread over half London. All sorts of reports were abroad. The morning papers immediately issued a second edition, in which the proceeding was described as an attempt of an Indian Chief to burn down the Nelson monument.

Calm as the impersonation of justice sat the magistrate on the judgment-seat, as Raja Ramnoddy stood before him, blazing with jewels and gold and surrounded by his attendants.

"What is the charge?" asked the magistrate.

"Cruelty to animals, and creating a disturbance in the public streets," said policeman A.

In silence, and with dignified mien, Raja Ramnoddy waited till called on for his defence. Then he directed his interpreter to speak. The Raja had created no disturbance in the public streets. He was a foreign prince; he had been deposed for slaying his father-in-law when he had never had a father-in law; and he had come to London to appeal to the justice of the British people; and, seeing the god of Justice on the summit of the column in Trafalgar Square, he had, according to the rites of his religion, determined to offer sacrifice to it. As to cruelty to animals, there had been none, for he had caused chloroform to be administered before the fatal stroke was dealt. At this announcement there was a great sensation in court, and several reporters immediately ran away with their notes to get the expression of that humane sentiment in the third edition. Chloroform! Was that, indeed, the case? asked the magistrate. An attendant produced a bottle of chloroform half used, and the handkerchief of Dacca muslin, with the gold embroidery. The excitement in court at this incident was so great that the police were obliged to interfere, as hundreds of eager spectators crowded round to get a clear view of the handkerchief. The magistrate remarked, that the Raja's humanity did him the greatest honour; he wished the same noble feeling was shared by butchers of the metropolis.

The charge was dismissed.

Next morning every paper in London had an account of this proceeding. The illustrated journals gave portraits of the Raja, and each of his attendants, as well as of the rams, and a coloured engraving as a supplement, representing the ceremony of the sacrifice, with smaller pictures of the different incidents—the procession from Victoria Street, the attack of the mob, the raid of the police, and the scene in court. Photographs of the Raja were in numbers of shop windows, and innumerable boys hawked about the streets fac similes of the chloroform bottle and the Dacca muslin handkerchief, —the originals being taken to the British Museum, where they were placed in a case, with a card, describing the circumstances under which they had been obtained. All the papers alluded to the Raja's case. The Opposition journals commented severely upon the injustice which had been committed; as it was impossible to believe a nobleman, animated by the humane sentiments which Raja Ramnoddy had exhibited in the early matter of the chloroform, could have really been guilty of the crime of which he had been accused.

Seizing the opportunity of the public excitement, the Raja presented a petition to the House of Commons; and the honourable member for Perrywinkle gave notice of a motion, calling the attention of the House to the case, and appiying for a Select Committee to inquire into it.

It was not a very easy matter to get the House to give its attention to a case of this nature. The session had been a very heavy one, and the Opposition had resolved, early in the session, to talk out an important bill which the Government was pledged to pass. It was a bill for the total abolition of landed property. In addition to which, several other very important legislative measures had occupied the time and attention of honourable members during the session. There was the Fire Brigade Test Bill, which provided that no man should be admitted into the Fire Brigade till he had been subjected to the test of barring, without flinching, a drop of hot sealing wax upon the back of the middle joint of the fourth finger. The Ten Limitation Bill had also taken up a great deal of time, but it had been withdrawn. This enactment was intended to limit the consumption of tea, the deleterious effect of which stimulant upon the nerves and sinews of the British nation had begun to produce very serious consequences. It was proposed to limit the number of licenses for the sale of tea to one in three thousand of the community of towns, and one in three hundred of the community of country parishes. The Home Secretary had remarked, in introducing this bill that the advance of democratic principles, which was synonymous with advance in civilization, was, in the history of every nation, indicated by the enactment of sumptuary laws. Much of the time of the House of Commons had also been taken up during the session of 1871 with the discussion on the Budget. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, having to make up a deficiency of a million or two, had proposed a tax upon frilled petticoats, which had created so much excitement and agitation among the real working classes of Great Britain that indignation meetings had been held in Willis' Room, St. George's Hall, St. James' Hall, and even Exeter Hall, to protest against the measure. And, in short, the proposed tax had to be withdrawn, which involved almost a reconstruction of the Budget.

However, in spite of all these difficulties, the honourable member for Perrywinkle did manage to get his motion about Ramnoddy's case on one Tuesday evening, when, as the Government anticipated a division, the usual steps had been taken to cause the smoking-room to be well attended by their supporters.

In introducing his motion, the member for Perrywinkle said that he would not take up the time of the House with a long disquisition on the merits of the case. An important principle was involved, however, and he hoped the House would give him its attention for a moment or two. He then briefly detailed the circumstances, and pointed out that Raja Ramnoddy had not had an opportunity afforded him of establishing the fact that he never had a father-in-law, and he trusted the House would, from a common sense of justice, agree to a select committee. The motion was supported by the member for the Tottenham Court Road, who adopted much the same line of argument. On the side of the Government, the member for Charing Cross objected to a select committee. He thought the time of the House ought not to be taken up with these frivolous discussions. If it were not for this trifling complaint about the rights of an Indian prince, the House might be considering the Chimney-sweep Marriage-bill, the Metropolitan Railway Smoking Carriage-bill, and other measures of real national importance. The member for Stockerton supported the motion for inquiry. It was perfectly preposterous, he said, that the Indian Government should have adopted such a policy towards the Raja as had been detailed to them that night. In Terra del Fuego, which he believed was in the Bengal Presidency——

An honourable member begged to correct his honourable friend, and said it was in the Madras Presidency.

The member for Stockerton thanked his honourable friend for putting him right on the geographical question. He now recollected it was in the Madras Presidency. Well, in that part of the country as Humbolt recorded, the natives had a practice, when their parents reached a certain age, of eating them, and this practice, which had much to recommend it (although a wee altogether repugnant to our ideas of civilization and morality), for it added to the food-producing resources of the country, was allowed by general custom, and he saw no reason why the same practice should not be extended to other than natural parents. And in countries where such barbarous customs prevail it was manifestly absurd to hold the slaughter of a father-in-law a criminal offence, and to measure it by the laws and principles recognized in Great Britain.

The member for Saudbanks proposed as an amendment that the case should be referred to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

This was objected to by the member for Swanpier on the ground that the Judicial Committee was an ecclesiastical tribunal for the hearing of ecclesiastical appeals. Its time was fully occupied in unthreading knots of abstruse theological dogma and framing new laws for the Church, and he could not conceive how it could be proposed to bring before it a subject so foreign to its jurisdiction as the case of Raja Ramnoddy. He thought that case might well be referred to the select committee now sitting on the finances of India, which, as its operations had been commenced by a former committee appointed in the former session in 1871, had consequently been engaged on the enquiry for ten years, and he supposed it had nearly reached the conclusion of its investigation.

The Solicitor-General pointed out that the Judicial Committee as a court of final appeal in ecclesiastical causes, could not very conveniently take into consideration the case of Raja Ramnoddy, as that case, so far as he was informed, had not been decided in the Court of Arches. It was true that the jurisdiction of the Judicial Committee was wide and comprehensive. It embraced anything between a decision upon the force and meaning of a passage in the New Testament, or of a rubric, to a patent for putting on a pair of boots. But it had no criminal jurisdiction in law except in cases of piracy, accused of contravening the law of the Crown when it exercised the powers of a court of first instance as well as a court of appeal, in that it took into consideration charges on which the accused had been acquitted in the court below, and exercised the power not only of mitigating but of increasing penalties inflicted by the lower court. It was, however, possible that this tribunal might hold that the case of Ramnoddy was not a criminal one, for it might be argued in accordance with preceding rulings that when the Raja's father-in-law, as he understood from what he knew of the circumstances of the case, had been seated *before* the Raja, for was the same thing as if he had been seated *behind* him; and in that case, the act of decapitation by the Raja would have been a physical impossibility; and if the cutting off the father-in-law's head should be held to be equivalent to cutting off the father's head in law, it would bring the matter at once into the category of civil offences. But his honourable friend the member for Swanpier was not correct in supposing that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council took cognizance only of the theological questions and ecclesiastical cases, although that was the most important of their functions. For their jurisdiction extended among other matters to Indian appeals, and several of the judges of that tribunal were men of large Indian judicial experience. Indeed, their Indian business was so large that he understood there were upwards of 1000 cases of appeal from courts in India waiting to be heard. On the part of the Government, however, he should object to Ramnoddy's case being considered by the Judicial Committee, because Raja Ramnoddy had nothing to complain of: he had only been removed to make way for his brother, an arrangement, so far as he knew, fully recognised by Indian customs, and though it might appear perhaps to members of that House that such a practice was likely, occasionally, to create inconvenience, yet he thought it dangerous and impolitic to interfere with long established customs having the sanction of tradition.

The Under-Secretary of State said that, after the able and lucid exposition of the law on the case which had been given by his honourable and learned friend, it would not be necessary for him to trouble the House very long. He thought it very undesirable that Indian questions should be discussed by the House, as the House was not competent to deal with them. Such discussions interfered with and lowered the prestige of the Indian Government, and there was nothing which Her Majesty's Ministers were not prepared to sacrifice for the sake of prestige. It was one of their political maxims which they had consistently observed, ever since they had had the honour to hold office, that the power, the influence, and the prosperity of Great Britain, both at home and abroad, in the colonies and dependencies, rested upon that principle, the maintenance of prestige. But as regarded the case in particular that House, he was sure, would be content to leave the question of justice in the hands of the able and enlightened officials who conducted the administration of india. It was impossible for Her Majesty's Ministers to consent to submit the successive decisions of eight separate departments to the examination of a committee of that House. As for himself, he fully concurred in the opinions expressed by the Government of India that any prince who made so preposterous an assertion that he never had a father-in-law was unfit to rule. Besides which, no injury had been done to the ex-Raja of which he had any cause to complain. His territories had not been annexed to British India but made over intact to his younger brother, and among the natives of India such was the binding nature of the tie of family affection, that the possession of the sovereignty by the Raja's younger brother was fully equivalent to his own possession of it.

The member for Perrywinkle having pressed for a division, the honourable members who had been waiting in the smoking room the termination of the debate were summoned by the whip, and the motion was lost by a majority of fifty against it.

Raja Ramnoddy never recovered the blow. He shortly afterwards became hopelessly insane and is now in a lunatic asylum. The form which the mania has taken is a delusion that every one who visits him is his father-in-law.

A HOPEFUL YOUTH.

AMONG minor items of gossip, I may mention that a section of society is regarding with considerable interest the downward career of a young gentleman, son of a great novelist, deceased a year ago, and himself editor of a popular journal. His father left him a fine fortune through which he is getting with marvellous rapidity, as he previously did through about £80,000, which he obtained from other sources. He lost over £1,000 last week at Ascot, and his operations at various gambling halls in the West-end are not much more profitable. On Monday night at the Corinthian Club he indulged in the costly amusement of tossing three half-pence in a hat, and accepting 4 to 1 that he named what they would all come—heads or tails. The correct odds are about 7 to 1, and it will therefore not surprise any one to learn that at six in the morning he found himself £750 out of pocket. The amount of gambling carried on in the Club referred to is frightful, and Government, instead of tinkering at betting on horse-racing with Lord Morley's bill, would do much more good by putting down a crying evil which flourishes under their very noses.—*Madras Mail's London Correspondent.*

THE EDINBURGH CHALMERS MEMORIAL.

THE *Englishman* publishes the following extract from a letter of Dean Ramsay's acknowledging receipt of the amount (more than two hundred pounds) sent by the committee formed in Calcutta in May last year, to work with the Edinburgh Chalmers Memorial Committee. The Dean says—

We may fairly, I think, be said to have gained our object, and amidst the disadvantages—

1st.—Of so long a time having elapsed since Dr. Chalmers' death.

2nd.—The number of claims coming just at the time

We have got—

1st.—A most promising statue.

2nd.—We have the finest situation in Edinburgh.

3rd.—We have wiped away the discredit to Scotland of having no monument of *such* a man.

4th.—We have got near £4,000,—£2,000 over the statue.

5th.—We have had a splendid committee of names from all parties in honour of Chalmers."

Mr. Steell, the celebrated Scotch sculptor, has been engaged to finish the statue of Dr. Chalmers within two years.

INFANT NOURISHMENT.—In the Royal Nurseries the Food prepared by Savory and Moore has the preference. Dr. H. Barker says, it "resembles Mother's Milk as closely as possible." "The Infant Prince thrives upon it as a Prince should."—Sec. Sci. Rev. "Highly nourishing and easily digested."—Dr. Hassell. No Boiling or Steaming required. Tins 1s., 2s., 5s., and 10s. Prepared by Savory and Moore, 143, New Bond Street, London. Sold by all Chemists and Italian Warehousemen.

A SINGULAR GAME AT CRIBBAGE.

THE Sacramento *Reporter* tells the following story:—We were a witness a night or two since to a singular transaction—a game of crib between a man totally blind and a man wholly deaf and dumb. At this fascinating game both are unusually expert, and the strange contest was watched by numerous spectators. The blind man proved victorious, as he almost invariably does at this game, although his opponent in this instance is so proficient therein that professional sports, knowing his prowess, refuse to play with him for a consideration. For the information of the curious, we will state that the blind man shows his cards confidentially to a bystander, who tells him in a whisper their denomination. He needs never to be told more than once, he never failing to remember the number of each card and its position in relation to each of the rest in his hand. But that which afforded us most thought for reflection was, that although the parties had never met before, they at once appeared to have a mutual understanding, and conversed with each other almost as readily and rapidly as if neither had been deprived of any natural gift. The mute wrote with extraordinary rapidity, using his left hand, while the blind man made himself perfectly understood to his fellow-sufferer by simply indicating with his dexter finger along the table the letters necessary to the formation of the words which he desired to use. The scene was truly a subject for thought, and one calculated to confirm the belief in that great heavenly law of compensation, whereby a person deprived of one natural sense or gift is given some other faculty in greater degree than is vouchsafed to others unafflicted. The parties of whom we speak are both men of more than ordinary abilities and acquirements. One is a respectable member of our local bar with a State reputation, and the other is a landscape and animal painter of no small merit. One suddenly lost his sight a few years since; the other became deaf and dumb when seven years of age from an attack of scarlet fever. And yet we doubt if two more happy men exist in the community. They seem, by some God-like dispensation, to forget or be satisfied with their great loss, because of other powers and gifts given in compensation.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

MONDAY, JUNE 26.

This case was resumed this morning.

The Solicitor-General resumed the cross-examination—Have you the medical certificates relative to your going to South America?

Witness—They were produced to counsel. I have not them in my possession at present.

Do you say they exist?—Mr. Sergeant Ballantine saw them in consultation.

Were they handed to my attorney.

Do you swear that these certificates were given after the affidavit of the 3rd?—My recollection is not very distinct, but they were handed over.

Do you swear that you did not go out in the Middleton, with Captain Storey, to Hobart Town in 1852, arriving there towards the middle of 1853?—I swear I did not.

Who were those of your friends and relations you last saw in Paris before starting in the Pauline?—My father, my mother, and Chatillon.

I understood that Chatillon asked you to breakfast, and that Sir James Tichborne declined to go, as it was the last day?—Yes.

Did you breakfast with Chatillon while you were in Paris?—No.

Will you swear you did not breakfast with Chatillon and Madame Chatillon the last day you were in Paris?—No.

The last day but one?—No, not at that visit.

You are certain that nothing particular happened at a breakfast with them just before you started?—Nothing happened in particular.

You went to Havre and started in the Pauline?—Yes.

Did you go straight to Valparaiso?—Yes, except putting in at Falmouth.

How soon after you returned to this country did you go to Lloyd's, with, I think, two other gentlemen?—I never went there. I don't know where it is.

At the Exchange, close to the Bank. Did not you twice go down to Lloyd's, see some of the clerks, and look at the books, soon after you came home?—I never was at the Royal Exchange.

The Lord Chief Justice—Or any place near the Exchange?

Witness—No, my lord.

The Solicitor-General—Did not you go to Lloyd's with I believe, your legal advisers, at intervals of two or three days, as Sir Roger Tichborne, having the books out to search?

Witness—I have no recollection. On consideration, I say I have been there.

Do you really mean to swear you did not inquire about the Osprey, Bella, and Kent?—No; you must be under a mistake.

Did you instruct that a search should be made?—Mr. Holmes made some inquiries.

Before you saw Mr. Hopkins?—I think not.

Did you say one word before Mr. Roupell of your putting in at Falmouth?—It slipped my memory at the time. My mind was upon more foreign ports. I had no recollection of it till I saw Falmouth again.

Did you ever mention it till you were examined in chief?—No, I had forgotten it.

Did not you direct inquiries two months since as to the course of the Pauline? Have you seen the result of such inquiries?—No.

Did you know anything of her course till those inquiries two months ago?—I did not give instructions that inquiries should be made.

Did you say anything about Cherbourg before you were examined here?—I think not.

Did you put in at Cherbourg?—Certainly not.

Before Mr. Roupell had you any interview with Moore?—None.

If he gave you any information, he had not given it then?—He did not give me any information before or since.

The Solicitor-General read from the examination of the claimant in Chancery, in which he said that whilst on board the Pauline he met with a slight accident by receiving a cut in the eye from an albatross. Now that was before you saw Moore. Now we will see what you said before my lord and the jury after you had seen him. The Solicitor-General read from the evidence in chief of the claimant at the Westminster Sessions house, in which the claimant swore that a hook caught him in the eye. Which had you forgotten that accident when you were before Mr. Roupell?—I was asked about the accident, and I described it. I have the mark now.

Then it was a serious accident?—Yes.

Was the accident with the wing of the albatross a different thing, then, from the accident with the hook?—On my oath it was.

Did that leave a mark too?—Yes. The blow in the eye was more serious than the hook, but both accidents left a mark—one in the left and the other in the right eye. The wound from the hook healed up in a few days. The accounts I gave before refer to two different things. I had forgotten the blow with the wing of the albatross when before Mr. Roupell.

Did you hear Moore examined here?—No, and I never read his proof. I was cross-questioned by Moore in Mr. Spofforth's presence.

Did he say you had made a hash about the albatross?—I am not in the habit of making hashes. (Laughter.)

Did he say you were "out about it altogether"?—He did not. He said nothing of the kind.

Do you know that he has mentioned about the albatross when he was examined here?—I do not.

What part of the voyage were these accidents?—One was about a fortnight or three weeks before the other. Neither of them laid me up. I was not confined to my cabin one day during the whole voyage.

Had you any fellow-passengers?—There was a supercargo. I don't know whether you call him a passenger or one of the ship's company.

In your examination before Mr. Roupell you said there were two passengers on board. Now, I ask you whether there were or were not other passengers besides yourself and Moore?—There was Moore and this other party, whether you consider him a passenger or not I don't know. They took him as one. He was a weak man, and was ill a long time.

What was the matter with him?—Sea sickness, I suppose, and general debility, I suppose. I really don't know what was the matter with him. He was very sick off and on.

By the time he got to Valparaiso how was he, better?—Yes, I think he was.

Had the sea voyage done him good?—If you ask me I should say not. He looked worse.

Did he die?—Die? never.

Did nobody on board the Pauline die?—No; certainly not.

When did you arrive at Valparaiso?—In June.

Do you remember the day?—No. I have an idea that it was on a Sunday; but I am not certain.

Have you got a copy of the letter you wrote home to Mrs. Seymour from Buenos Ayres?—No, I have not. I also wrote to Lady Doughty from Valparaiso.

You said your last letter from Buenos Ayres was to Mrs. Seymour. Where is the letter?—I don't know.

Do you recollect writing it?—No; but I did not know I had mentioned it to Mr. Roupell.

Had you ever a copy of it?—No.

Eh?—I think not.

Will you swear you had not?—I don't see how I could have a copy. I don't see why I should have kept a copy. I did not, that I swear.

Did no one show you a copy?—No, I think not.

I'll just draw your attention to that letter. Is this (handing the letter) in the handwriting of Charles Tichborne's handwriting?—Yes, that is my handriting.

Will you swear you did not show Mr. Holmes a copy of that letter?—Yes, I'll swear that.

Nor Mr. Holmes a copy of your own?—No, certainly not.

Nor Lady Tichborne?—My mother? No, she never showed me a copy of it.

The Solicitor-General then read the letter as follows:—

Buenos Ayres.

Dear Mrs Seymour,—I hope that you will excuse the delay that has taken place in fulfilling the promise which I have given before leaving England of writing to you shortly after my arrival in South America. I arrived at Valparaiso on the 10th June, after a very favourable voyage from Havre, and I am sorry to say a stay in Valparaiso, as there is scarcely anything worth seeing. It is a town which is quite behind the European fashion, owing to the running of winter, though the weather is as hot as in England in summer, I intend going on in the same ship at the beginning of July to Lima, Coquimbo, and Callao to see the copper and silver mines which are to be seen in this neighbourhood. I intend to visit the north of Chili and the south of Peru during the winter, work my way to the south at the beginning of spring. If you are not able to answer this letter by return of post you must direct it to Buenos Ayres or Monte Video, where I shall go on leaving for Chili. Thank Heavens I was not at Tichborne when my uncle died, though many people may think it that I was quite out of the way because it would have been quite impossible for me to put up with the diffe ent parties which exist in the family, under and mother especially. Pray remember me kindly to Mrs. Gosford.—Believe me, yours truly, R. C. TICHBORNE.

Sergeant Ballantine said it was very doubtful whether the word in the letter was passengers or passenger. A long discussion arose. The Judge said it was passengers; the jury said the termination of the word was the same as in answer. Mr. Giffard said there was a letter of the same date to Tichborne's father, an exact copy of that just read, in which the word passenger was unmistakeable. The Chief Justice still thought it was passengers.

Sergeant Ballantine again requested that in reading these letters the Solicitor-General should do precisely the same as he did when reading the letters written by the claimant since his return, viz., call attention to any peculiarities in spelling, &c.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says—"Various improvements and manufactures have attended the Cocoa paraiso. I arrived in that town after a voyage of twelve days on board the steamer. I only remained a few days at Valparaiso; as soon as I was able I left for Santiago, where I was obliged to remain some time to make all the preparations necessary to cross the Cordilleras of the Andes. I was obliged to finish all about it and leave the town on the 11th of January, with my servant, the guide four mules, and two horses. I mounte one of these, and my valet the other. Two mules carried my luggage, and the other one was following. We did not reach the foot of the Cordilleras till the third day. As soon as we began to ascend the first chain of mountains, one of the mules, the one which carried my two portmanteaus, did not appear willing to go, and at that moment she was alone turned round, began running down the side of the hill with such velocity that she could no longer stop when she tried, but began rolling down wonderfully fast with my baggage tied on her back, with a box of biscuits which broke open so as to leave them at liberty to roll about in every direction. The mule, after having rolled in such a manner for about 30 or 40 feet, fell from the height of 50 feet and broke one of her legs. We were accordingly obliged to leave her there, and put the cargo on another mule. A troop of muleteers, who came up at this moment, were of the greatest help to us, as they were all the time we were in the mountains. With their help and their long lassoes we managed to pull the mules to the top of the first chain of mountains. As soon as evening came we had to stop, build a kind of camp with the luggage and saddles, and prepare a kind of dinner. As we had only one fork between all of us, we had to put the iron soup tureen in the middle of all of us, and we were ten, and each one took with his fingers what he liked. When our frugal dinner was over we rolled ourselves in cloaks and slept very well in the open air, though it was cold. The next morning we started before sunrise. We were not able to reach the second chain of mounta ins that day. We encamped that night on the bank of a very rapid torrent. The next morning we crossed the river, which was very rapid—the water came as high as half way up the saddle. It is with difficulty that animals can keep up against the rapid current, and especially against the large round stones which the torrent rolls down. Some of these stones weigh as much as 40, 50, or 60 pounds. If they roll against the legs of the horse or mule it is knocked down in a moment. It is for that that the men are always ready with the lassoes to catch any one which may fall. We got fortunately all safe to the other side. We began ascending the second chain of the Cordilleras in the course of the morning. We got the other side without much difficulty, except the one of passing and pulling the mules. We reached Mendoza three days afterwards without any inconvenience worth notice. The distance between Santiago and Mendoza by the pass, what is called Cristo, is 78 leagues. We were eight days performing the journey. There is some fatigue about it, but a person having seen the magnificent wild scenery of the Andes does not regret the time or his fatigues. I remained a week at Mendoza waiting for the post from Buenos Ayres. I left Mendoza for Buenos Ayres along with on the 27th January. The Pampas had not anything of very curious except that in the immense grass land, which is 400 leagues wide, and I believe three times as much in length. We were stopped ten days at different halts to rest the mules. We found in the Pampas to receive and send your letters. We reached Buenos Ayres on the morning of the 9th after having performed a journey of 1600 leagues in rather a short time on horseback. I shall go in a few days to Monte Video, on my way to Brazil. I shall go from there to Rio Janeiro, where I shall wait for the answer which may have been written to me from England. If you favour me with a letter, will you have the kindness to direct it there. I shall be a short time at Kingston, on my way to Mexico. I shall be much obliged if Henry will get my name put up at the Travellers' Club, as I should like to become a member when I come back.—Pray remember me kindly to all.—Ever believe me yours truly,

R. C. TICHBORNE.

During the reading of the letter the Solicitor-General came to a blank, which the claimant said was meant for postboy.

The Solicitor-General—Oh! do you remember the word?

The Claimant—No, I don't; but I remember being left alone with the postboy, and it could have been nothing else. The letter was shown to the claimant, and he said it was correct, meaning post.

Sergeant Ballantine called attention to the spelling "behond believe" for "beyond belief."

The Judge said he had looked at the letter, and the claimant was right in saying that the word in question was correct.

The witness said there were several words in Spanish to express the same idea, such as posta and postillis.

What I suggest to you is, that you were at Mellipilla between '48 and '52 and that Roger Tichborne was not there at all. Bear in mind that. Now, how long were you at Mellipilla?—About three weeks.

Were you there more than once?—No, only once.

When?—On my return from Santiago, on the first occasion I visited it.

You noticed in the letter to Mrs. Seymour only one visit to Santiago is mentioned and that the second visit?—Yes.

The two visits to Santiago were separated, were they not, by six months?—Yes.

One was in June and July, the other in December and January?—Yes.

Did Roger Charles Tichborne arrive at Valparaiso on the 19th of June, 1853, and on the 12th of December in the same year?—Yes, that's right.

The letter to Mrs. Seymour mentions that on the second occasion you had gone straight from Santiago across the Cordillas?—Yes.

There was, therefore, no time, according to your own letter, for your residence for three weeks at Mellipilla?

Sergeant Ballantine—Ask him a question, please, because I don't follow what you say.

The Claimant—And I'm sure I don't.

The Solicitor-General read an extract from the letter bearing on the question, and asked how the three weeks could be made out?—I don't know what you are talking about at all.

Did you go straight to Valparaiso?—Yes, except putting in at Falmouth.

How soon after you returned to this country did you go to Lloyd's, with, I think, two other gentlemen?—I never went there. I don't know where it is.

At the Exchange, close to the Bank. Did not you twice go down to Lloyd's, see some of the clerks, and look at the books, soon after you came home?—I never was at the Royal Exchange.

The Lord Chief Justice—Or any place near the Exchange?

Witness—No, my lord.

The Solicitor-General—Did not you go to Lloyd's with I believe, your legal advisers, at intervals of two or three days, as Sir Roger Tichborne, having the books out to search?

Witness—I have no recollection. On consideration, I say I have been there.

Do you really mean to swear you did not inquire about the Osprey, Bella, and Kent?—No; you must be under a mistake.

Did you instruct that a search should be made?—Mr. Holmes made some inquiries.

Before you saw Mr. Hopkins?—I think not.

Did you say one word before Mr. Roupell of your putting in at Falmouth?—It slipped my memory at the time. My mind was upon more foreign ports. I had no recollection of it till I saw Falmouth again.

Did you ever mention it till you were examined in chief?—No, I had forgotten it.

Did not you direct inquiries two months since as to the course of the Pauline? Have you seen the result of such inquiries?—No.

Did you know anything of her course till those inquiries two months ago?—I did not give instructions that inquiries should be made.

Did you say anything about Cherbourg before you were examined here?—I think not.

Did you put in at Cherbourg?—Certainly not.

Before Mr. Roupell had you any interview with Moore?—None.

If he gave you any information, he had not given it then?—He did not give me any information before or since.

The Solicitor-General read from the examination of the claimant in Chancery, in which he said that whilst on board the Pauline he met with a slight accident by receiving a cut in the eye from an albatross. Now that was before you saw Moore. Now we will see what you said before my lord and the jury after you had seen him. The Solicitor-General read from the evidence in chief of the claimant at the Westminster Sessions house, in which the claimant swore that a hook caught him in the eye. Which had you forgotten that accident when you were before Mr. Roupell?—I was asked about the accident, and I described it. I have the mark now.

Then it was a serious accident?—Yes.

Was the accident with the wing of the albatross a different thing, then, from the accident with the hook?—On my oath it was.

Did that leave a mark too?—Yes. The blow in the eye was more serious than the hook, but both accidents left a mark—one in the left and the other in the right eye. The wound from the hook healed up in a few days. The accounts I gave before refer to two different things. I had forgotten the blow with the wing of the albatross when before Mr. Roupell.

Did you hear Moore examined here?—No, and I never read his proof. I was cross-questioned by Moore in Mr. Spofforth's presence.

Did he say you had made a hash about the albatross?—I am not in the habit of making hashes. (Laughter.)

Did he say you were "out about it altogether?"—He did not. He said nothing of the kind.

Do you know that he has mentioned about the albatross when he was examined here?—I do not.

What part of the voyage were these accidents?—One was about a fortnight or three weeks before the other. Neither of them laid me up. I was not confined to my cabin one day during the whole voyage.

Had you any fellow-passengers?—There was a supercargo. I don't know whether you call him a passenger or one of the ship's company.

In your examination before Mr. Roupell you said there were two passengers on board. Now, I ask you whether there were or were not other passengers besides yourself and Moore?—There was Moore and this other party, whether you consider him a passenger or not I don't know. They took him as one. He was a weak man, and was ill a long time.

What was the matter with him?—Sea sickness, I suppose, and general debility, I suppose. I really don't know what was the matter with him. He was very sick off and on.

By the time he got to Valparaiso how was he, better?—Yes, I think he was.

Had the sea voyage done him good?—If you ask me I should say not. He looked worse.

Did he die?—Die? never.

Did nobody on board the Pauline die?—No; certainly not.

When did you arrive at Valparaiso?—In June.

Do you remember the day?—No. I have an idea that it was on a Sunday; but I am not certain.

Have you got a copy of the letter you wrote home to Mrs. Seymour from Buenos Ayres?—No, I have not. I also wrote to Lady Doughty from Valparaiso.

You said your last letter from Buenos Ayres was to Mrs. Seymour. Where is the letter?—I don't know.

Do you recollect writing it?—No; but I did not know I had mentioned it to Mr. Roupell.

Had you ever a copy of it?—No.

Eh?—I think not.

Will you swear you had not?—I don't see how I could have a copy. I don't see why I should have kept a copy. I did not, that I swear.

Did no one show you a copy?—No, I think not.

I'll just draw your attention to that letter. Is this (handing the letter) in the handwriting of Charles Tichborne's handwriting?—Yes, that is my handriting.

Will you swear you did not show Mr. Holmes a copy of that letter?—Yes, I'll swear that.

Nor Mr. Holmes a copy of your own?—No, certainly not.

Nor Lady Tichborne?—My mother? No, she never showed me a copy of it.

The Solicitor-General then read the letter as follows:—

Buenos Ayres.

Dear Mrs Seymour,—I hope that you will excuse the delay that has taken place in fulfilling the promise which I have given before leaving England of writing to you shortly after my arrival in South America. I arrived at Valparaiso on the 10th June, after a very favourable voyage from Havre, and I am sorry to say a stay in Valparaiso, as there is scarcely anything worth seeing. It is a town which is quite behind the European fashion, owing to the running of winter, though the weather is as hot as in England in summer, I intend going on in the same ship at the beginning of July to Lima, Coquimbo, and Callao to see the copper and silver mines which are to be seen in this neighbourhood. I intend to visit the north of Chili and the south of Peru during the winter, work my way to the south at the beginning of spring. If you are not able to answer this letter by return of post